THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Destruction of the Academy of Music and the New York Medical University.

The Dutch Reformed Church on Fifteenth Street also Destroyed.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST

Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets and Third and Fourth Avenues in a Blaze.

All Efforts at Extinction Unavailable.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the New York Papers of To-day.

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of the Academy of Music, fronting on Irving Place. The performance had been closed but a short time, and a number of persons attached to the theatre were still in the building. An effort was made by those present to subdue the flames, but without avail, as it was evident the fire was visible in several places at the same time, which at once led to the belief that the fire was the work of design.

The alarm was promptly given, the firemen quickly reported, and several powerful streams were taken into the front of the buildings; but it was soon found impossible to remain, as the smoke poured out in such density as to nearly suffocate those within its range. In less than fifteen minutes after the first alarm, the flames were seen gushing out of the upper windows and cornices. Engineer Kingsland, finding it was only wasting water to throw it on the theatre, at once directed his force to the preservation of the adjoining buildings. Streams were applied to the front of Grace Chapel, on Fourteenth street, and to the dwellings adjoining; also to the dwellings opposite on Irving place.

The body of heat and burning wood took its course eastward, setting fire to the Medical College, next to the theatre, and the piano-forte manufactory of Ihne & Son. The burning sparks also fell on the roof of Worcester's piano-forte factory, northeast corner of Third avenue and Fourteenth street, setting that building on fire. At half-past 1 o'clock only the walls of the Academy were standing, the whole of the interior having been consumed.

When the flames burst through the roof the sky in the vicinity was illuminated, and one very remarkable feature, a large number of small birds were flying around, the glare of light having drawn them from the trees in Union Square. The bright light shining on them, as they hovered and danced around, gave them the appearance of canary birds. Every now and then one poor little fellow would approach too near and disappear in the flames.

About half-past one o'clock the wind freshened considerably from the west, communicating the fire, by means of burning timber, to the Dutch Reformed Church, on Fifteenth street, which was entirely demolished.

Officer Van Ranst, of the Eighth precinct, while endeavoring to remove some of the church valuables, was crushed by the falling ceiling, and seriously, though, it is supposed, not fatally injured. He was conveyed to the private residence No. 133 Fifteenth street, and properly cared for.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Academy of Music fell a victim to the devouring element about 12 o'clock last night, together with the Medical College and the extensive piano manufactory of Ihne & Son, corner of Fourteenth street and Third avenue, and several dwellings on Third avenue. About a quarter before twelve fire was discovered in the basement in the front portion of the building, when the police immediately gave the alarm to Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, lying in West Thirteenth street, and the alarm signal No. 43 immediately sounded. On the arrival of the above company the whole lower portion of the front part was enveloped in flames. An attempt was made to prevent its extending up the stairway, but owing to a large quantity of combustible material being stored in one of the lower rooms it could not be arrested, and the flames soon drove the firemen.

In the meantime several streams were brought to bear on the rear portion of the building, but it was but a few moments when it was found impossible to save the building. Quite a large number of firemen were in the building, together with several civilians, who were engaged in carrying out the wardrobes and other articles that could be conveyed by hand. All of a sudden a dense mass of flames shot up in the front portion, cutting off all escape of those within the building by the front way, and drove those in front out into the street. Several succeeded in making to the rear of the building, but here some of them were cut off by the smoke, and suffocated. Among the number known as missing at present is the Foreman of Engine Company No. 5, David Waters, and one of the members named Welsh. There is not a shadow of doubt but that five or six lives have been lost.

In the short space of thirty minutes the whole building was a massive sheet of flames, illuminating the city and vicinity for miles. A strong northwest wind blowing at the time, the fire soon communicated to the Medical College, adjoining, on East Fourteenth street, which was also soon in flames. Chief Engineer Kingsland, finding that his force was inadequate to arrest its progress, caused a second alarm to be rung, which soon brought an extra force of engines. By one o'clock the fire had communicated to the large piano manufactory of Ihne & Sons, on the corner of Third avenue and Fourteenth street. This building was fast being destroyed as our reporter left the scene. The first floor on the corner was occupied as a ladies' and gentlemen's dining-saloon.

The fire also extended to Nos. 122 and 124 Third avenue, a one-story building occupied by Charles Kreitz as a lager-beer saloon, and Edward Hunt as a pork store. No. 126 was also in flames; the building was occupied by J. H. Green, on the first floor, as an upholsterer, and the upper portion by several families. The buildings No. 128 and 130 were also on fire, and the flames finally crossed Third avenue to the piano factory on the northeast corner of Fourteenth street, and to the buildings adjoining.

On the south side of East Fourteenth street the firemen turned their entire attention to saving the buildings, among them Grace Chapel and the New York Circus, which at 2 o'clock seemed out of danger.

Great fear was entertained for the Manhattan Gas Company's house, on the corner of Irving place and Fifteenth street, and the dwellings on Fifteenth street. At half-past 1 o'clock the interior of the Academy had been totally destroyed, but the walls had not fell in. It is presumed that should they fall they will crush in the roofs of the buildings on Fifteenth street. The building No. 6 Irving place, occupied by John Ling as a restaurant, took fire at 1 o'clock, and was also consumed.

The police, of which there was a large force on hand, devoted considerable attention to saving the property of the neighborhood. The whole property of the Circus Company was got out and conveyed up to Union Square. All the furniture in Grace Chapel was also got out. A fireman named John Demon, of Engine Company No. 13, was slightly burned. Most of the contents of the Medical College were also rescued by the Insurance Patrol and firemen.

The firemen worked like good fellows, but it was apparent that their force was not sufficient. Engineer Kingsland and his assistants, Bates, Orr, Sullivan, Mackey, and others were on hand, and did all in their power to arrest the progress of the flames.

About 2 o'clock a third alarm was sounded for the firemen at signal No. 146, when several companies, upon their arrival at the corner of Canal street and Broadway, were despatched to the scene. Several companies from the Brooklyn Fire Department came over, among them one or two hose carriages.

Irving Hall, on the southwest corner of Irving place and Fifteenth street, was saved, owing to several streams being kept on the building.

THE SCENE

at 1½ o'clock was one of thrilling magnificence The entire block encompassed by Fourteenth street, Irving place, Fifteenth street, and Third avenue, seemed to be one mass of flame, and indeed every building standing in this block was at that time on fire. Every building fronting on Third avenue it was expected would be destroyed, although the firemen were engaged in doing their best to save them. The street was actually covered with burning coals, and the clothing of a number of spectators took fire.

On the easterly side of the street the only building on fire was Worcester's Piano Factory; but it was feared that the dwelling adjoining this would yield to the pressure of heat and the immense volume of blazing coals that were constantly falling upon it, and be consumed with the other buildings. As far as the eye could reach up the avenue every object was plainly visible as if seen by daylight, while the rushing of crowds, the working of steamers, and the shouts of the multitudes, and all the other circumstances incident to the occasion, made the scene unusually thrilling. From every dwelling in the vicinity men and women were to be seen hastily engaged in removing furniture to the sidewalk, while children were adding to the general noise and confusion by crying as stoutly as their young lungs would let them.

FIREMEN MISSING:

Foreman David H. Waters and Fireman Welch, of Engine Company No. 5, are both missing. They were in charge of the pipe on the stage, and have not been seen since, and it is feared that they have perished.

John Demon, of No. 13, was badly burned while in charge of the pipe of his engine.

The loss on the building and property cannot, at this late moment, be estimated, but it will probably reach the high figure of a million of dollars.

LATER ACCOUNT—TUESDAY, 3 A. M.

As we go to press the fire has extended across the avenue, and the flames are issuing from Worcester's piano factory, on the northeast corner of Fourteenth street and the avenue, and the Presbyterian Church on Fifteenth street had also caught, and, no doubt, would both be destroyed, together with buildings intervening.

A strong easterly wind prevailed, which carried the flames and cinders a long distance to the eastward, causing danger to the entire neighborhood.

The entire row of buildings, from Irving place to the avenue on Fourteenth street, are completely gutted, and nothing remains but the walls and chimneys—some of them in a condition to tumble at any moment. The firemen were using every effort in their power to subdue the flames, but with only partial success so far. The fire bells, at the hour we go to press, are ringing another alarm, on account of the flames bursting out in a new direction. The Third avenue cars are blockaded, causing much inconvenience to those engaged in business down town.

The steeple of the Presbyterian Church on Fifteenth street has just fallen, causing clouds of cinders and sparks to fill the air, and making a most brilliant illumination of the entire heavens. There are various reports as to the origin of the fire; one that it caught under the parquet, while another statement is to the effect that it originated among the scenery. The arrangements to meet such an emergency seem to have been wholly neglected, and before a stream of water could be got on the flames were beyond control, so far as the Academy was concerned.

The Fire Department were also slow in getting to work, otherwise it might have been got under before extending so far as it has. There could be nothing learned correctly in regard to the insurance of the Academy or any of the other buildings. The fire, though not more destructive of material value than we have had in the city during the past year, was, or rather is (for at 3 A. M. it is still burning fiercely) more terribly grand to look upon than any that has occurred for many years.

At a distance from the burning buildings the fire seemed to cover a space of half a mile square, and when the steeple of the church was enveloped in flames the picture was awfully sublime.

At this hour it is impossible to give the particulars of the conflagration, or do other than convey to our readers the prominent facts as they had been developed at the time of going to press.

The Opera House was owned by a joint stock company, of which Mr. Kingsland was the agent. Nothing was saved from the building.

LATEST PARTICULARS

TWO FIREMEN KILLED.

OPERATIC WARDROBES AND PROPERTIES DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Two firemen, named Daniel Waters and Welch, are supposed to have perished in the fire last night. Another, named John Demon, was badly burned, but escaped with his life.

Grace Chapel, the Manhattan Gas Works, Irving Hall, the dwelling on Fifteenth street, and the Hippotheatron were saved.

The wardrobe belonging to the stockholders of the Academy of Music, valued at $100,000, Mr. Grau's wardrobe, valued at $25,000, were destroyed, and also a great part of Maretzek's wardrobe, value unknown.

Palmer & Co., publishers of the *Opera*, lost $10,000.

Several small buildings on the Third avenue were destroyed. The loss is stated by one paper at $1,500,000, but must largely exceed that amount.

THE BATTLE AT CALLAO.

Description of the Affair—How the Spanish Vessels were Disabled—The Five-and-a-half Inch Iron Plating of the "Numancia" Penetrated—The Rifled Shots of the Peruvian Batteries go Entirely Through the "Berenguela"—The "Villa de Madrid" Towed out of Danger Disabled—Peruvian Battery Blown Up and the Secretary of War Killed—The City of Callao Not Damaged, Etc.

PANAMA, May 13.—Before going further it will be as well to describe the number of batteries and the weight of metal in them that the Peruvians had to meet the attack of the six Spanish frigates. For a long time past, as we all know, the Peruvians have been fortifying to the northward and westward of the city. The works they have constructed have been planned and carried to their present condition by competent engineers, and they have imported the most approved and heaviest ordnance that England, with all her experience, has pronounced the best, viz:—the Armstrong and Blakely. The number and strength of the batteries are as follows:—

BATTERIES TO THE WESTWARD.

No. 1—Eight 32-pounders, facing the Bay of Bella Vista.
No. 2—Six 32-pounders, smooth bore.
No. 3—Two 300-pounders, Armstrong rifles.
No. 4—Six 32-pounders, smooth bore.
No. 5—Two 450-pounders, Blakely rifles; one 8-inch rifle; five 24-pounders, smooth; and one 32-pounder.
No. 6—Five 32-pounders, smooth bore.

BATTERIES TO THE NORTHWARD.

No. 7—One 450 pounder, Blakely rifle.
No. 8—Two 450-pounders, Blakely rifle
No. 9—Two 300-pounders, Armstrong rifle.

FORCES AFLOAT.

Steamer *Loa* (iron-clad)—Two 8-inch guns.
Monitor *Victoria* (iron-clad)—One 8 inch gun.
Three wooden gunboats, mounting five guns in all, 32 and 24-pounders.

Thus it will be seen that, although the number of guns was small in comparison with the broadsides of the heavy frigates, still their calibre was of a character to render the fight uncertain, should they be efficiently served, which was the point we feared the Peruvians would be found deficient in, as all reports stated they had had but little experience in their management. The Peruvians evidently had not very much confidence in themselves before the fight came off. They did not think they were able to stand the heavy fire they expected to receive from the Spanish ships, and looked forward to the issue of the conflict as doubtful.

Still, they determined to see what they could do; and well have they proved their ability to stand up to the work and meet the Spaniards at close range without wincing or showing any sign of being tired of the sport; and now, having proved to themselves what they can do, they have added tenfold strength to their really fine fortifications.

THE FIGHT.

The morning of the second of May, 1866, will be long remembered as a most glorious one in the annals of Peru; it will be handed down from generation to generation as the day upon which one of the best appointed squadrons haughty Spain had ever set afloat was signally defeated and compelled to retire in disgrace from before a much inferior number of guns, manned by men who had had but little experience as artillerists.

It was a grand renewal of the past days of Peru when fighting for her independence; it was an evidence that she would not submit to demands that had no justification, and it proved her ability to maintain the stand she had taken—that of not submitting or succumbing in any way to the mandates of the power which, while professing to be only redressing a wrong, had in view the repossession of a territory that at one time formed part and parcel of that portion of the globe over which the banner of Spain was wont to wave.

The day broke with every promise of a favorable opportunity for the Spaniard; the fog of the day previous had cleared away, and although the horizon was not well defined, on account of the haze, still there was nothing to prevent an engagement on the part of the weather. At eleven A. M. signal was made from the *Numancia*, flag-ship to get under weigh. Soon after the six frigates with steam up and topmasts and lower yards down, tripped their anchors, and formed line of battle in two columns of attack. The column to engage the northern forts consisted of the *Villa de Madrid*, *Almanza* and *Berenguela*, the latter leading.

Those destined to play their part on the western forts were the *Numancia*, *Blanca*, and *Resolucion*. The sight was one long to be remembered by those who enjoyed the view from a safe distance The northern column moved into action heading to the southward and westward, while the southern column headed to the eastward and northward, the gunboat *Vencedora* taking position between the two columns in order to render assistance in the event of any ship being disabled in either line.

At ten minutes past twelve the first shot was fired from battery No 2, at the *Numancia*, and was replied to at once by that ship. Not more than five minutes elapsed before the action became general with both divisions of the fleet, that to the northward timing so as to be behind the western column. The firing from the ship was very rapid, too much so, indeed, for it was wild, and gave evident proof that the captains of the guns were not as deliberate in their aim as they might be.

The fire from the batteries was at first slow and inaccurate, but they soon began to get the range, and their heavy shot was seen to tell on more than one ship. In less than half an hour after the action commenced, the *Villa de Madrid* made a signal, evidently asking assistance: the little *Vencedora* went in and towed her out of the fire, and as she came in plain view it was evident that her motive power had been deranged, for the steam was seen issuing in clouds from every part of the vessel.

The next ship to retire was the *Berenguela*. She moved out slowly about twenty minutes after the *Villa de Madrid*. This ship had been receiving a heavy fire from batteries 8, 9, and 10, and a cross fire from battery number 5. As she passed the United States ships it was noticed that she had received a heavy rifled shot on the port side, near the water line, which had passed completely through her, coming out at or under the water line on the starboard side, rendering it necessary to careen her to prevent sinking.

As it was, she had taken in a vast quantity of water, so that when out of range, and anchored, not only were the pumps necessary to keep her free, but the crew were employed in baling with buckets. She did not go into action again.

The action continued with great spirit, by both the batteries and remaining ships. At half-past 2 the *Blanca* and *Resolucion* retired to repair some injuries, but soon returned to their positions, where all remained until the fight was over, except the two first mentioned.

A PERUVIAN BATTERY BLOWN UP.

Soon after the commencement of the fight battery No. 3, containing two 300-pounder Armstrong rifles, was blown up, dismounting the guns and killing and wounding every one in the vicinity. In battery No. 7 the 300-pounder Armstrong was dismounted at the first fire, but besides these casualties there was nothing to diminish in any way, or slacken in the slightest degree, the heavy and well-directed fire of the Peruvians, which was becoming more and more fatal and destructive every moment.

The Spaniards soon began to find out that the game was not their own; that they had caught a Tartar not bargained for, and it was manifest to all that they must soon back out badly defeated. At fifteen minutes past 5 the Spaniards ceased firing, and stood out of range, the batteries peppering away until the Dons were out of reach. The last gun was fired a few minutes before 5 o'clock by the monitor *Victoria*, thus ending an action entailing a disgrace upon Spain greater, if possible, than her defeat at San Domingo.

THE HEAVY GUNS DO THE WORK.

Those who conversed with them tell me that the Spaniards were of opinion that the heavy fire of the ships would compel the Peruvians to run for it, and such was the opinion generally maintained, until it was discovered that the Spanish ships, instead of going in at close range, remained where their comparatively light guns had but little effect, while the heavy shot of their enemy went not only into, but through them.

The Spaniards were evidently deficient in shell, for they used mostly round shot; they had probably expended nearly all the former at Valparaiso, where they were not needed, when, had they preserved them for Callao, the result might have been different. Indeed, it is stated that some of the ships expended all their ammunition of every kind, and had neither shot nor shell wherewith to continue the fight. After going out of action the entire Spanish fleet took up its former position, where it remained at the time the *Vanderbilt* sailed, busy repairing damages.

THE DICTATOR, PRADO,

was here, there, and everywhere, superintending personally the serving of the guns.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Nothing reliable is known of the exact number of killed and wounded on either side. The Peruvian Secretary of War, Senor Galvez, was killed in Battery No 3, when it was blown up. The wounded on shore, as fast as they fell, were carried to the rear and sent to the hospital at Bellavista. Those whose friends resided at Lima were sent to the city to be placed in charge of those who would care better for them than if they had remained at Bellavista to take the chances. The most reliable information had at the time the *Vanderbilt* sailed was that the Peruvians had lost sixty killed and about one hundred and seventy wounded.

THE SPANISH LOSSES—NUNEZ WOUNDED.

Nothing is known as to the loss on board the Spanish fleet, but bored as their ships have been, the number of casualties must necessarily be very heavy. Admiral Nunez is reported to have received no less than eight contusions. One in the head pronounced severe. Our surgeons, who offered their services to both parties alike, were not allowed to see him, and indeed it was evident that they wished to conceal as far as possible the number of men that had been placed *hors de combat*, and the condition of the ships. By the shot that disabled the steampipe of the *Villa de Madrid* eighteen men were killed and twenty-one wounded; so, taking the mischief done by one projectile, we may be safe in judging the Spanish loss as far in excess of that of the Peruvians.

DAMAGE TO THE SPANISH SHIPS.

Doctor Peck, of the *Vanderbilt*, when he went alongside the *Villa de Madrid*, counted eight shot-holes in her sides. This was doing well, considering the time she was under fire. The *Blanca* was struck over forty times, and the *Almanza* and *Berenguela* suffered almost as much. The *Resolucion* was hit very often—possibly as many times as the others. The *Numancia* came off very well; being iron-clad, but one eight-inch rifle projectile from battery No. 5 pierced her five-and-a half inch iron plating and went partly through the wooden backing. She was brought so as to receive the fire at an angle; hence her plating caused the shot to glance. The *Vencedora* was uninjured.

WHAT THE SPANIARDS INTEND TO DO.

It was asserted that the Spaniards intended to renew the attack, but the opinion of all the officers of the *Vanderbilt* is that, they are in no condition whatever to attempt it; they have been badly beaten and much discouraged, and, besides, they must be deficient in munitions of war. If they try it again it will probably be from the bay of Bella Vista, south of the city, where a position will be taken that will enable them to shell it and the works without exposing themselves to almost certain destruction.

It was supposed that Admiral Nunez would have done this at first, and not ventured upon a direct attack, especially when he knew the heavy guns that were in position; but he had been so much abused for having bombarded Valparaiso, where there was nothing to oppose him, that he determined to attack Callao in front, in order to prove that while he would shell a defenseless city, if such were his orders, he would not hesitate to attack forts in front, if necessity arose to do so. His intentions for the future are of course unknown; but it is surmised that he has had quite enough, and that after repairing damages as best he can, he will gather his flock of lame ducks around him and go home.

It is very evident that the Spanish officers have been disgusted with this war from the beginning; they have been wishing it well over, for they saw before them no honor nor glory, and almost certain defeat. Their expectations have been fully realized; and now, as they are, should the *Huescar* and *Independencia* arrive, their doom will be certain—they will be "wiped out." Of course, there having been so little time between the smoke clearing away and the sailing of the *Vanderbilt*, I am able to get but the minor details. The full particulars cannot reach here until the 20th, at which time you may expect something more than interesting.

And we shall know it the farce is over, or it the Spaniard—Spaniard like—will persist in kicking against spikes, with only a pair of slippers on. I rather think the war is about over, and that, before long, the South Pacific will be entitled to its name once more, after having forfeited it for more than two years past.

THE PERUVIANS AND THEIR VICTORY.

Up to the latest moment, the Peruvians were so much astonished at themselves as not to realize how much they had accomplished.

They had stood to their guns like men; they never flinched or showed signs of fear, and when the battle was over, and the enemy had gone like a whipped cur with his tail between his legs, they quietly and coolly refreshed the inner man, and then went to work to repair the few damages that had been sustained. By twelve o'clock all was ready for another attack, and as for the *morale* of the men, it was a thousand per cent. better than the day previous, before the fight began. Our officers say that now you cannot drive them from the guns, and they are eager to have another trial with the "Dons," for knowing what they have done, they feel the ability to do very much more if the opportunity is offered. I do not think they will get it.—*New York Herald.*

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Visit of Senators to Fortress Monroe—Will Mr. Davis' Trial Take Place in June?—Names of the Jurymen, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 19.—A dearth of news most distressing is prevalent on this point, which nothing can dispel, not even rumors or gossip concerning Mr. Davis. The past two or three days it has been raining incessantly, which contributed not a little to the general dulness. In days of yore we used to have an occasional arrival of vessels from remote regions; but at present not even a schooner bound in casts anchor in the Roads, but proceeds on her way, either to Norfolk or up the James river. As a slight change in the above programme, I can only state that this morning we have had a distinguished arrival of a live Senator, though he be a Radical. Mr. L. P. Poland, United States Senator from Vermont, reached this place to-day, via Baltimore, and is the guest of Colonel A. P. Blunt, Quartermaster of this District.

Whether the distinguished Senator came here to ameliorate the condition of the "nation's wards," or inquire into the general health of Mr. Jefferson Davis, has not transpired. One thing, however, is certain, that Mr Poland, in company with Senator Wilson, from Massachusetts, have been expected here for the past two weeks, and only to-day the former arrived singly and alone. The great radical from Massachusetts, however, is represented by his son, a dashing young man, holding a commission in the Sixth United States cavalry. This noble scion is apparently enjoying himself, judging from his rides with young ladies from the fort, even if his parent is not here.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This important event is now the all absorbing topic of conversation. The fact of the United States District Court, lately in session at Norfolk, adjourning over to meet in Richmond next month, and on top of it, a bill having passed in the Senate making only two terms of the Court, in May and December, smacks of a desire on the part of the radical faction to keep Mr. Davis confined until the last of the year. It seems that Chief Justice Salmon P Chase wishes to defer the trial, if not shirk the responsibility of presiding altogether.

The opinion of most eminent lawyers whom I have consulted, is, that according to the adjournment of Judge Underwood, his May term is extended into the next month, and the grand jury who have found the indictment against the ex-President of the Confederacy were no doubt anxious to try Mr. Davis as much as to find an indictment against him. Will the trial come off as soon as June?

The indictment which has been found against Davis is said to be a very weak document; and if Mr. O'Conor is the counsel for the defense, or any other one of your eminent jurists, he will find very little trouble in picking it to pieces. There is one count in it and that relating to a particular day and date. However, that is a matter for the lawyers to descant upon; and as I am only to give you outside opinions, I will not intrude my own upon you.

THE JURY WHICH INDICTED JEFF. DAVIS.

The most important and historical event touching upon the late stupendous Rebellion will be the trial of the head and front of this measure, the President of the late Confederacy. It is a matter of importance to know the names of the men who met in council, bound by a solemn oath, to weigh the guilt or innocence of an individual whose fame as a leader of rebellion is world-wide, and if guilty, in their opinion, to find an indictment of treason against him. This jury subpœnaed a number of witnesses, all of whom held minor positions in the late Confederate army. The evidence of these witnesses has not transpired, nor will it be made public until the day of the trial, if then. The names of the grand jury are as follows:—

1. Isaac Snowden, Fairfax county, Va.
2. Chalkley Gillingham, Fairfax county, Va.
3. J. R. Bigelow, Alexandria, Va.
4. J. T. Taylor, Alexandria, Va.
5. George C. Hewes, Alexandria, Va.
6. R. Hodgkin, Alexandria, Va.
7. L. D. Harmon, Alexandria, Va.
8. C. W. Nowlan, Alexandria, Va.
9. William N. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.
10. William Fay, Richmond, Va.
11. Burnham Wardwell, Richmond, Va.
12. T. Dudley, Jr., Richmond, Va.
13. Burnham Davis, Richmond, Va.
14. Francis Decordy, Norfolk, Va.
15. George W. Singleton, Norfolk, Va.
16. John T. Daniels, Norfolk, Va.
17. John H. Borum, Norfolk, Va.
18. Charles Whitehurst, Norfolk, Va.
19. W. G. Webber, Norfolk, Va.
20. William T. Harrison, Norfolk, Va.
21. C. L. Cole, Norfolk, Va.

These men have by this time gained a world-wide reputation, whether favorable or otherwise the future will demonstrate. Davis may thank these men for his prospect of getting out of prison, provided Congress does not interfere to stave off his trial, which now should follow close on his indictment.

MRS. DAVIS.

This distinguished lady is now one of the established residents in this salubrious neighborhood. She appears domesticated and, in the language of an old campaigner, has "effected the object of her reconnoissance" in being united to her husband. Once in a while she visits Norfolk, where some of her relatives reside, and yesterday she returned from there accompanied by Colonel Walter H. Taylor, late Adjutant-General to General Robert E. Lee. Whoever has once beheld this lady cannot forget her. Tall, graceful, and of rather a pensive disposition at present, she appears greatly altered from the dashing, lively leader of Senatorial fashions of years ago, when the "high-toned" rallied around the distinguished Mississippi Senator's wife. Mrs. Davis is kindly treated by everybody, and wherever she comes people vie with each to do her homage. A few days ago she visited the extensive dry goods house of Seldner & Company, of Norfolk, the "Stewart" of that city, and the purchases she made then were immediately paid for by subscriptions made up on the spot, to which Mr Wertheimer, the resident member of the firm, most liberally contributed. She is treated with great respect, and I am happy to say that the masses have dignity enough to keep a respectful distance. No matter what her husband was, or is, he is now in an unfortunate situation, and while the public sympathy is not with him as a leader of the Rebellion, his plight as a prisoner is deplored, and everybody's desire is to see him tried and justly dealt with.—*N. Y. World.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Probable Reunion of the Two Churches.

INTERESTING MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—The members of both the Presbyterian Assemblies met in the Second Church last night for the first time since 1837, to discuss the question of reunion. The Moderators of both bodies presided. Eloquent speeches were made by Drs. Parker and Smith, of New York, Mr. Chamberlain, of Cincinnati, and Dr. McCash, of Ireland. The meeting terminated by twelve hundred persons rising and voting that they considered the reunion of both Churches desirable and practicable. It is definitely stated that the Assemblies will inaugurate measures to effect an organic reunion.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, May 22.—Governor Curtin received a despatch to-day from Secretary Stanton, announcing that an order had been issued by the Adjutant-General, granting, as far as may be consistent with the interests of the service, permission to all regular army officers who commanded in Pennsylvania regiments to be present at the flag presentation in Philadelphia on the 4th of July.

The question of the constitutionality of the law disfranchizing deserters in Pennsylvania will be argued in the Supreme Court to-morrow. It is expected that all the Justices will be present, and that Attorney-General Meredith will appear in support of the law.

Movements of Transatlantic Steamships.

FATHER POINT, L. C., May 22.—The *Belgian*, from Liverpool, passed here at 7·30 A. M. to-day. Her news is anticipated.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The *Pereire* has arrived from Havre. Her news is anticipated.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 22.—The *Cuba* sailed at 10·30 last night for Boston, where she will be due on Wednesday afternoon.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamers *City of New York*, *Bavaria*, and *Bremen* have arrived. Their advices are mainly anticipated.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, May 22, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull and unsettled this morning, with one or two exceptions, owing to the unfavorable news from abroad. Catawissa Railroad preferred was the most active on the list; about 2500 shares sold at 27⅞@27¾, closing at 27½, a decline of ⅛; Reading sold at 53⅞@54, a slight decline; and North Pennsylvania at 38, no change. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 37 for Little Schuylkill; 56½ for Minehill; 61¼ for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 31½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

Government bonds are dull and lower. 5-20s sold at 101¼, a decline of ½; and 7·30s at 102, a decline of ½; 108 was bid for 6s of 1881. City loans are also dull; the new issue sold at 96⅞@97, the former rate a decline of ⅛.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 20¼, a decline of 1¼. 84 was bid for Second and Third; 55 for Tenth and Eleventh; 22 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 139 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 29½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 54 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62½ for City; and 63½ for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue very dull. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 27; 33½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 54½ for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 15¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 53 for Delaware Division; and 65 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are dull and neglected, with the exception of Ocean; about 1200 shares sold at from 6⅝@6⅞, the former rate a decline of ⅜ on the closing price last evening.

Gold was more active to-day, and prices advanced 2@3 per cent. owing to the financial panic in England. About $500,000 sold, opening at 130⅞, advanced and sold at 131½ at 11 o'clock; 133⅜ at 12 M.; and 132⅜ at 1 P. M.

—We take pleasure in noticing that Mr. E. D. Randolph, of the firm of Smith, Randolph & Co., of this city and New York, has been admitted as a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The Stock Market opened dull yesterday, under a somewhat general disposition to await further European news, which, however, failed to reach the city till after half-past four, prices, meanwhile, having exhibited a slightly improving tendency. When it was at length flashed in the form of private telegrams into Wall street, a sensation and semi-panic were the immediate result. As usual, the worst news came first. Consols were quoted at 85¾, Five-twenties 64@65, Erie shares 43@44, Illinois Central shares 74@76. The Bank of England had advanced its rate to ten per cent., and Overend, Gurney & Co., of Lombard street, a limited liability, but formerly a private banking establishment, had failed. Orders to buy gold flew "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa" into the specie room, and were as quickly executed. The Government broker united the demand till the price passed 130¾ when, after selling about ten millions, he abandoned the field and was seen no more. Immediately the rush to buy was intensified, and the price suddenly mounted to 133 and as rapidly declined to 131½@131⅝, which was the quotation at half-past five P. M., the market by this time having subsided into comparative repose

"There was a good deal of premature alarm in all this, and before the street was deserted by the more apprehensive speculators, a press despatch from Halifax, giving one day's later news via Queenstown, arrived. Consols were now 86¼@86½; Five-twenties, 65@66; Erie, 44@45; Illinois Central, 76@78. At the same time a better feeling and general improvement were reported in England, and although the continental news continued warlike there were still hopes of peace. Cotton, on the day of the *Cuba's* departure from Liverpool, advanced ½d. (or one cent) per pound.

"In all we have here described there is not the slightest reason to justify a disturbance of the money market, or of values on the Stock Exchange England during the war in this country launched into active speculation, the solid gold of commerce was beaten into leaf, and unlimited extension invited a corresponding collapse. The decline of prices on the London Stock Exchange during the past year has been enormous, and it is only precipitated further now because of the troubled and threatening attitude of affairs in Germany. But even if a far wilder panic had swept the London Stock Exchange it could hardly have exerted any very material effect upon monetary affairs on this side of the Atlantic. Trading among ourselves as we are on a paper money basis, we are invulnerable to the stings and arrows shot from foreign shores except as regards gold and exchange, and the sympathetic influences they may exert."

A San Francisco circular of April 28 says:—

"No unusual requirements exist for money. The market is easy. Bankers loan to their customers at 1@1½ per cent. per month, and mortgaged loans are negotiated at 1@1½ per cent, with occasional transactions at lower rates. Short loans on the street are governed by the necessities of the borrower, and the character of his collaterals, ranging sometimes as high as 2½ per cent., but oftener not exceeding 1¼@2 per cent Whatever may be thought of the risk of investments for which such rates are demanded, it is quite certain that the money-lender is generally well secured, and seldom loses. The better class of mining shares continue to be accepted by capitalists as the basis of loans, but upon those of less prominence accommodations are obtained with difficulty. The supply of capital is fully equal to the demand, and thus far there are no indications of the stringency sometimes prevalent at this period of the season. The treasure product of some portions of this State and Nevada is increasing, and the receipts from all sources since the date of our late reference amounted to $1,050,000, making an aggregate of $3,750,000 thus far during the current month."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 7-30s. Jne	101⅞	100 sh Cata pf.......	27⅞
$3000 do.........	102	400 sh do.........	27¾
$30000 Pa 5s.........	90	200 sh do.........	27¾
$1600 U S 5-20s.62...	101¼	100 sh do.........	27⅞
$5000 City 6s, new ..	97	100 sh do.........	27¾
$8000 do.........	96⅞	100 sh do.........	27⅞
$1000 do.........	96⅞	100 sh do......b5	27⅞
$1000 do......lots	96⅞	300 sh do.........	27⅞
200 sh Read.......s30	53⅞	500 sh do.........	27⅞
200 sh do....s30..	54	300 sh do	27¾
100 sh do.......s30	54	100 sh do......s30	27⅞
100 sh Ocean.....b30	6⅝	100 sh do.........	27¾
100 sh do.........	6⅝	100 sh do.........	27⅞
100 sh do.........	6½	100 sh do.........	27⅞
300 sh do.........	6⅝	100 sh do.........	27⅞
100 sh do.........	6¾	100 sh do., .b10	27¾
200 sh do......b30	6⅞	100 sh do......s30	27⅞
200 sh do.........	6⅝	46 sh Penn R.......	54⅞
100 sh do.........	6⅝	2 sh do.........	54⅞
112 sh Broad Top. b5	15	100 sh do.........	54⅞
100 sh Sch Nav...b60	27	100 sh do.........	54¾
5 sh N Penna.......	38	100 sh do.........	54⅞
200 sh Catawissa pf..	27⅞		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

				Buying.	Selling
American Gold				133½	134
American Silver, ¼s and ½s				127	129
Compound Interest Notes:—					
"	"	June,	1864....	11⅞	12
"	"	July,	1864....	11⅞	11½
"	"	August,	1864....	10⅞	11
"	"	October,	1864....	9⅞	10
"	"	Dec.,	1864....	8⅞	9
"	"	May,	1865....	6⅞	6⅞
"	"	August,	1865....	5	5½
"	"	Sept.,	1865....	4½	4¾
"	"	October,	1865....	4	4½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 22.—The foreign news and the panic in the English markets absorbed the attention of the merchants at the Corn Exchange to-day, to the exclusion of local affairs.

The Breadstuffs Market is almost at a stand. There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers purchase only in small lots to supply immediate wants. A few hundred barrels were disposed of at $7·25@8 for superfine; $8 25@9 75 for extras; $10@11 for Northwestern extra family; $11 @12 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $13 @16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet but firm at $6@6 25 ℔ bbl. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is no new feature to notice in the Wheat Market, and prices remain without essential change. Sales of fair and choice red at $2 40@2 60; white ranges from $2 75 to $3. Rye is selling in a small way at $1·10@1·12 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair demand, and prices have advanced; sales of 3000 bush. yellow at 82c afloat. Oats are scarce; Pennsylvania and Delaware are selling at 70@73c. A small lot of Western sold at 65c.

50 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron Bark sold at $29 ℔ ton.

Whisky is scarce; small sales of Pennsylvania are making at $2 24@2 25, and Ohio at $2 27.

RED RIBBONS NOT DISTINCTIVE.—A red ribbon in the button-hole is by no means, it seems, a certain symbol of the Legion of Honor There are several foreign decorations of the same form and color:—The order of St. Januarius, of the Two Sicilies; of Christ, of Portugal; of Francis Joseph, of Austria; of Christ, of Rome; and of St. Louis, of Parma.

OUT OF ITS LATITUDE.—A whale has recently been thrown on the Italian coast, near Santa Marinella, about thirty-five miles from Rome. The skeleton was sixty feet long, the skull twelve and one-half feet long, and six feet across, and the two under jawbones twelve feet long. The quantity of oil yielded was expected to be from forty to fifty barrels.

PARIS CABS.—The monopoly of the cab company in Paris, now about to cease, has lasted thirteen years, having been established in 1853. The contract was for sixty years, and for the remaining period of forty-seven years the company is to get three hundred thousand francs a year damages.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Gold Export—Great Strength of the Treasury.

From the Times.

The gold export of the past week is worthy of special notice, and reflects the highest as well as most gratifying credit upon our public and mercantile finances. A money crisis pending in England, the result of vast cotton speculations at Liverpool, and of extraordinary stock gambling—on the limited liability principle of finance and banking association sanctioned by recent act of Parliament—in London, and a war crisis threatened on the Continent, caused a sudden and pressing demand on the New York market, early in the week, for relief abroad. It was no ordinary request for the settlement of balances, as these, in the received mercantile sense, are believed not be immediately against this side, but an urgent appeal to our bankers and merchants to anticipate their future remittances in gold, or its assured equivalent, and to draw as little against their present balances as possible, looking to the relative dearness of, and pressing need for, money in Liverpool and London, as compared with its ease in New York. This appeal was promptly responded to with nearly nine millions of gold coin, in three or four days after the so-called critical news came to hand. It was done, too, with equal alacrity and convenience. The means were at ready command; it was a genuine pleasure to give them instant despatch.

The gold was forthcoming without putting up the price even so much as one per cent., or greatly exciting the noted gold room down town, although something of a harvest of speculation was hoped for on that arena when the news arrived here. But the Government was on hand to supply so much of this sudden demand as could not be answered by the sums of gold interest recently paid out of the treasury, but still held in good part in the banks. And the gold was parted with at the going rate of the market with no stinted or grudging hand, and should the later news be construed to require double or five-fold the sums of last week, we have reason to believe that it will not be withheld. Since the first of July last the treasury has received, at New York alone, about $120,000,000 in gold customs, where it has been required to pay out only $44,000,000 for gold interest. The difference available for currency interest and other objects of expenditure in currency, is thus seen to be $76,000,000 at New York, and probably over $100,000,000 in gold at all the ports; a part of this is already sold or exchanged, but much the larger part yet to be sold or exchanged in the open market.

Texas.

From the Tribune.

The hearty Unionists of Texas have determined to contest their State at her ensuing election, though without a hope of success. That is right. Though they should now poll but ten thousand votes, they will have gained by organization a status and a knowledge of each other which will be of immense value to them in the future. Every year will increase their numbers and their influence, until the decay of the Rebel spirit will give them the ascendancy. If all men voted, they would be a majority now; with two thirds of their number denied the right of suffrage by a Rebel Convention, they must "learn to labor and to wait." The following is their platform:—

"1. That we are unalterably devoted to our republican form of government, as established by the patriots of 1776, and that we denounce the assumption of those who seek to justify the late Rebellion by declaring that republican institutions have proved to be a failure; that we have no sympathy with monarchists or Imperialists, but fondly hope that our free institutions may endure to the latest posterity; to which end we pledge ourselves to contribute, as much as in us lies, by a hearty and undeviating support of the Government of the United States and of the State.

"2. That we fully recognize the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and of the laws made in pursuance thereof; that we believe it was wisely ordained that they should be the supreme law of the land, in all the States of the Union, anything in the Constitution and the laws of the States to the contrary notwithstanding; that we regard the Union of the States, under the Constitution, as the best guarantee of civil liberty to the American people, and that under the powerful and benign influence of the Union, we and our posterity may reasonably hope to enjoy the fullest protection for life and property, and the largest measure of prosperity and happiness.

"3. That we hold the act of secession, adopted in convention, at the city of Austin, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, to have been in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the constitutional obligations of the State of Texas to the other States of the Union, and, therefore, null and void from the beginning.

"4. That we feel, in its full force, the obligation which rests upon the whole people of the United States to maintain the national credit; and to that end we pledge ourselves to give a hearty support to the National Government in all proper efforts for the liquidation and discharge of the public debt; and we will oppose every effort to repudiate the same, and every effort to burden the loyal people of the United States with the debt of the Confederate States, or any portion of it.

"5. That we have unabated confidence that the wisdom and patriotism of the President of the United States, and of the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, will prove adequate to the task of guiding the country safely through the perils and difficulties of the present time, and of restoring the States to their constitutional relations to each other in such manner that the great principles of constitutional liberty will be at the same time vindicated and preserved.

"6. That we acquiesce sincerely in the act of the nation abolishing slavery; and that we will endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the freed people in our midst by treating them with justice, and by according to them, not grudgingly, but willingly and heartily, the rights which are now, or may hereafter be, secured to them by the Constitution and the laws.

"7. That we proclaim anew the liberty of speech and of the press, and the right of the people to assert and publish their opinions upon all subjects touching the public welfare; that upon the preservation of these inestimable rights depends the permanent existence and value of republican government; that their suppression in this State, during the past five years, was both ruinous and despotic; and that we hold it to be one of the highest duties of the people to rally to their reassertion, and to fix them upon immovable foundations.

"8. That our form of government reposes upon the intelligence of the people, and that an honest and patriotic devotion to its great principles is entirely consistent with individual freedom of opinion. That we fully recognize the fact that very grave questions are now for the first time presented to the people, and that we, therefore, freely tolerate differences of opinion upon all subjects not embraced within the foregoing propositions."

Failure of the Canadian Confederation Scheme.

From the Herald.

It is already apparent that the confederation scheme so vigorously agitated and advocated by English officials in British North America, though probably a success in Canada, is a failure in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and that it is never likely to be acceptable to the people of those provinces. The people fail to appreciate the policy of the officials, and see in the proposed scheme only additional taxation without additional security. Even in the Canadas, where the confederation idea originated, and to which province it presents the greatest number of advantages, the people cannot be said to be heartily in favor of it. There, however, the unscrupulous politicians succeeded in forcing the scheme through the provincial Parliament and secured its adoption; but the failure in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick promises to be signally disastrous. There the people are not merely opposed to the scheme—they are aroused and indignant at the effort to force its adoption upon them. The cry of "no taxation without legislation" has been raised by them, as was that of "no taxation without representation" by the united colonies in 1776; and the example of our revolution of that year is frequently quoted as worthy of emulation by them. The opposition to the scheme is open, bold, and undisguised, and decidedly of a revolutionary tendency.

The bold expression of their feelings by the people of New Brunswick has already forced the Government from its position so strongly favoring the Canadian scheme, and is hastening the same result in Nova Scotia. About the first of April last the Provincial Parliament voted for the adoption of the Quebec scheme, and the Governor, who had been considered an anti-confederationist, approved it, much to the surprise of his council, who had been elected as anti-confederationists. It was naturally supposed that there would be a dissolution of Parliament, but the Governor declined to submit the question to the people; and instead of a dissolution of Parliament the resignation of the Cabinet members followed. The Governor immediately organized another council, composed of confederationists, and proposed, under urgent hints from the British Colonial Secretary Caldwell, to push the scheme through to adoption without reference to the people. It was this which aroused the indignation of the colonists. The retiring members of the Cabinet went before them, presented the plans of the home Government in their true light, and brought the popular will to bear so strongly and so distinctly upon the members of Parliament and of the Government as to force a dissolution. The question is to be submitted to the people, and the next Lower House will be elected upon the direct issue of confederation or no confederation. By our latest advices, published Sunday, it will be seen that the elections, the first of which will take place next Friday, are likely to result in the total defeat of the confederationists.

The United States will watch these important movements with interest. The people of the North British Provinces, in defeating the confederation scheme, are carrying out the principles of our Monroe doctrine, the application of which to our Southern neighbors has always been a subject of great anxiety to us. The people of the British Provinces, unlike those of Mexico, are naturally the allies of the United States, in sympathies, principles, habits, and ideas, and are equally interested with us in opposing the establishment of monarchies on this continent of republican institutions. Confederation is not union in our sense; and the success of the anti-confederationists will be a cause for rejoicing in this country as a direct triumph of republican principles over monarchical schemes.

Aim of Radical Legislation.

From the Daily News

It appears, from the introduction of Mr. Henderson's bill in the Senate, that the Radicals are determined to legislate away the power and influence of the Executive office. The bill in question is the same in spirit and intention as the amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, and is designed to weaken the President by withholding from him the control of Federal patronage. These attacks, of course, are directed against Mr. Johnson individually, and would never have been thought of if the President had not opposed the schemes of the radical revolutionists. There was a time when they were in favor of vesting the Chief Magistrate with almost absolute powers; and until Mr. Johnson refused to become their tool and dupe, they made no objection to the Executive exercise of abitrary authority. But that was when the Executive action harmonized with that of the Congressional majorities. That was when the President pulled their way, when his policy was theirs, and it was to their interest to surround him with the elements of strength. It was only when they perceived that the present incumbent could neither be persuaded nor intimidated to adopt and advance their partisan views, that they suddenly discovered that the President had too much influence, and that it was necessary for the safety of the Republic to degrade and emasculate the Chief Magistracy.

If Mr. Johnson would only be a puppet in their hands, he might wear a crown and robes for aught they care. But as his is not the pliant, easy nature that can be trained by demagogues to do their will, they have come to the conclusion that he is too powerful. As they cannot use the man they propose to belittle the office. Since he will not employ his patronage to strengthen their party, they protest against his using it at all. In a word, the radical Congress aspires to absolutism, and can brook no rivalry from any of the other branches of the Government.

We have never been in favor of strengthening the central power of the Government, but if centralization is inevitable, deliver the republic from the concentration of authority upon a Congress like that which reigns to-day. Far safer to be under the dictatorial sway of one man than to be ruled by an arrogant, reckless, and unprincipled faction. If the privilege of distributing Federal patronage be taken from the Executive, it will be assumed by Congress; and the country has had a bitter experience of the results of too much Congressional authority. Give those demagogues, who have already usurped a monopoly of central legislation, the control of the spoils, and the power of directing the gifts of public offices, and their ambition and fanaticism will know no bounds of aspiration. But it is almost exclusively to this labor of partisan aggrandisement that central legislation is now being applied. The general interests are lost sight of, and with an effrontery that defies even popular opinion the radical majorities work incessantly in Senate and House at the looms of party power. The injury that this faction has already accomplished is incalculable: injury not only to our political system, but to the industrial interests of the country, and to the general social and moral atmosphere, which has been unsettled and poisoned by their intrigues and revolutionary legislation. Usurpation never takes a backward step unless forced back. The question is, How long will an intelligent people endure an evil that they can cure?

Congress and the President.

From the World.

The six months since the beginning of the session have merely widened the breach between the Executive and Legislative branch of the Government. In the appeal to the people in the fall elections, it is desirable to find some point of view adapted to the candid portion of the Republican party. To Democrats, the soundness of President Johnson's policy seems self-evident; the radicals have prejudged it, and their minds are closed against conviction. For the former argument is superfluous; on the latter it would be wasted. It is to the middle class, to those moderate Republicans who regret that their party stands in opposition to the President, that all reasonings from which any result is expected must be addressed. It should, therefore, be the constant study of sincere reconstructionists to discover some mode of presenting the subject calculated to satisfy fair and honest minds tinctured with Republican prejudices. In an attempt of this kind, we will begin with some distinctions which we hope to make clear.

There are two classes of questions which may arise in respect to our political system. One class relates to the partition of powers between the Federal and the State Governments; the other, to the organization by which the granted and the reserved powers are respectively exercised. Unless we succeed in making this distinction intelligible, nothing we can say on reconstruction will be of any use. The Constitution grants certain powers to the General Government, and reserves certain other powers to the States. We wish the reader to perceive that the dividing line which separates the State and Federal powers, and the question on which side of it any particular power may lie, is very different from the question who may lawfully exercise the powers so granted or the powers so reserved. In general terms, the granted powers are to be exercised by the Federal Government, and the reserved powers by the State Governments. In the case of powers admitted to be granted, the question may arise whether it belongs to Congress or the President to employ them. In the case of powers admitted to be reserved, the question may arise as to whether an existing State Government, or as to which of the two competing State Governments, is competent to exert them. But these are obviously quite different from the question whether any particular power lies on one or the other side of the line which separates the granted powers from the reserved.

Having presented this distinction, we now beg the reader to lay out of view, for a moment, every other aspect of the subject than the simple inquiry what are the Constitutional requisites which must be possessed by a State Government, to enable it to exercise the powers which are unquestionably reserved. Let us ignore, for a moment, the possibility of any controversy respecting the place where the line is drawn between Federal and State powers, and try to ascertain what is a valid State Government. We shall thus get clear of the confusion which results from mixing two entirely distinct questions in the same discussion. Whether the regulation of the elective franchise is a Federal or a State power must not be confounded with the question whether the existing government of Virginia or Tennessee is a valid State government.

Supposing, in relation to Tennessee, there were no other question than whether the Government administered by Mr. Brownlow satisfies the requirements of the Federal Constitution, we suppose it would be soon decided. The only points to which attention would be directed are, first, whether it is republican in form; and secondly, whether all its officers are sworn to support the Federal Constitution. That it satisfies the latter condition is a *fact*, about which there can be no dispute. Whether it is republican in form, is a point which can be determined by a simple inspection of its Constitution. The standard of comparison by which this Constitution must be judged is the Constitution with which the State was originally received into the Union; for that having been adjudged to be republican by the very fact of admission, and a government of the same form being guaranteed, it followed that the existing government may exercise all the reserved powers unless it can be shown to deviate from the original State Government, either towards monarchy or towards an oligarchy. No other deviation from republican government is possible; for anarchy, or the absence of government, is excluded by the fact that we are making inquiries about, and applying a test to, an actually existing government.

The Government with which Tennessee was admitted into the Union having been incontrovertibly republican, it must be pointed out, by those who dispute (if any dispute) the validity of the present one, *in what respect* it deviates from the former, either towards monarchy or towards oligarchy. As a matter of fact, no deviation in either of those directions exists, or will be attempted to be pointed out. Having thus found and applied the proper standard of measure to the existing State Governments, and unanswerably proved their validity, all the other questions connected with reconstruction will find an easy solution. The radicals must either overthrow and displace the existing State Governments, or their policy has not a leg to stand upon.

That States, being in the Union, and having valid State Governments, are entitled to representation, can no more be disputed than can the existence of a document called the Constitution of the United States. Why are Massachusetts and New York represented in Congress? Solely in virtue of the fact that they are States in the Union, possessing competent State Governments. The Constitution uses no language respecting any State which it does not equally use in respect to all; no citation or argument can be used to prove that New York is entitled to representation which does not equally establish the right of every other State which has ever been in the Union, and has a State Government which has not degenerated from the republicanism which sufficed for its original admission.

The reconstruction question is often presented as if it were a controversy whether certain powers which belong to the Federal Government could most properly be exercised by the President or by Congress. But, in its present stage, that mode of viewing it is obsolete. If it could be ever so clearly proved that there were irregularities in the intervention of the President to assist in the formation of the new State Governments, it would be irrevalent to plead those irregularities now, since those governments have been fully sanctioned by the people. A republican State Government cannot be formed by any branch of the Federal authority. From the very meaning of the term, a *republican* government must be formed by the people over whom it is exercised. *Their* sanction wipes out all defects of regularity in the first steps towards its formation. If it is a government actually formed by them, a government in actual operation over them, a government republican in form, Congress has no authority to go behind those facts, and inquire whether the intervention which they accepted was regular or irregular. President Johnson's plan did not become a State Government in any State because he proposed it, but only because the people adopted it. President Lincoln had a perfectly just perception of the relation of the Federal authority to reconstruction, when he vetoed (by proclamation) the Reconstruction bill passed by the last Congress. "I am fully satisfied," he said, "with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it." But he withheld his approval because he could not recognize any authority in the Federal Government to tie down the people of a State to any one plan. No plan could be of any more value than a piece of blank paper, except by their adoption of it. "I am," he said, "(as I was in December last, when, by proclamation, I propounded a plan for restoration), unprepared, by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration." Mr. Lincoln knew perfectly well that neither his plan nor that of Congress could have any more binding effect on the people than the friendly recommendation of a private individual. He accordingly published the bill passed by Congress as containing good enough suggestions (if any State should choose to adopt them), but interposing his authority to prevent its going forth in any other character than that of mere advice, which every State was as free to reject as to follow. Mr. Lincoln's plan, and Mr. Johnson's, had precisely the same authority as that of Congress, and no more; that is, just none at all, until some State chose to adopt it.

That the suffrage question and the other questions on which Congress proposes to take security of the Southern States are not Federal questions, but State questions, is confessed in its tender of them as Constitutional amendments. To ask the States to surrender a power is a full acknowledgment that they, as yet, retain it. But their title to representation is established by what is already in the Constitution. Nor can there be any question between the President and Congress as to which of them shall exercise a power which confessedly does not belong to the Federal Government at all. If the Southern State Governments are valid, reconstruction is constitutionally complete, and the two Houses are violating their duty in refusing to examine the credentials of the Southern members. But if those Governments are not valid, why does not Congress propose some method of upsetting them?

THE LATEST PARISIAN CAPRICE.—The latest fashion of Parisian society is thus described:—"Very lately, at a *conversazione*, to which only gentlemen were invited, given by a certain ambassador and his wife, the latter disappeared at midnight on plea of indisposition of a sudden and severe nature. Half an hour afterwards Madame entered the drawing-room draped, apparently, as if she had suddenly risen from her bed; but it need hardly be said that the cap and *robe de nuit* were of the most exquisite and piquant description, suggesting, perhaps, Mad'lle. Piccolomini, in the last act of the *Traviata*. The husband and the company stood equally transfixed with astonishment, when, suddenly, Madame de M. cast off gown and cap, as easily as friar casts his cowl, and stood like a mediæval saint, draped to the very ground, but without the faintest suspicion of crinoline."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BY A RESOLUTION OF A SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE RECEPTION OF STATE FLAGS.

The late Commanding Officers of Regiments residing in the First Militia Division are requested to send to the subscriber the names and Post Office address of COLOR BEARER AND GUARDS, to carry their Regimental Flags in the procession on the FOURTH OF JULY next.

The Bearer and Guards to be those only who were actually detailed in orders to those duties and who bore the colors in action.

HECTOR TYNDALE,
(Late Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers.)
Address, No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
5 19 3t Philadelphia.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

THE VIRGIN
Gold Mining Company of Colorado.
1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,
Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Lodges, in extent nearly half a mile in length, situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once, or apply to [4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t6 5

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866 5 11 1m

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 18 29t

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS), by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments, with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1866

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 30t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.

CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33$

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17$ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mthsh No. 510 RACE Street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth$rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22$rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20$ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31$

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. [4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 10 6m

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS. GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 11

No 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS.
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4$

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS
ON
Thursday, May 31, 1866.
5 14 J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,
Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL

Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7·50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.

I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6$

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc., may be obtained as usual at
QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND.
2 12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

MEETING OF ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.—A meeting of the officers and enlisted men of the late 1st, 2d, and 3d Pennsylvania Artillery Regiments was held last evening, at No. 457 N. Third street. Lieutenant-Colonel Brady, of the 1st, and Lieutenant-Colonel Oberteuffer, of the 2d, were elected Chairmen; Lieutenant William M. Runkle, Secretary; and Lieutenant George P. Morgan, Assistant Secretary.

Colonel Brady then explained the objects of the meeting. He said he had conferred with Colonel Ellmaker, and that it was considered appropriate that the men who had served in the field should be the ones to fire the salute on the coming celebration of the Fourth of July.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:—

Resolved, That rolls be opened at the Ton Hall, No. 457 North Third street, and such other places as the Committee may determine, for the purpose of enroling such honorably discharged officers and enlisted men late of 1st, 2d, and 3d Pennsylvania Artillery Regiments, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, and to take part in the great celebration on the return of the standards to the State on the coming Fourth of July. The organization to be known as the Veteran Artillery Brigade of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That our comrades late of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Pennsylvania Artillery Regiments residing beyond the limits of the city of Philadelphia, be invited to join our ranks.

Resolved, That the officers and men late of the independent Pennsylvania batteries that have been mustered in the United States Volunteer Artillery service, and have been in service in the field, be invited to join our organization.

Resolved, That a volunteer roll will be opened for those who wish to take charge of a mounted battery or batteries in the coming celebration.

Resolved, That a military committee of ten be chosen by this meeting to make all needful preparations, and collect and disburse the necessary funds to carry out the spirit of the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That until further determined the brigade will meet weekly on Monday evenings, and that all honorably discharged artillery officers and men be and are hereby invited to attend the meetings and subscribe to the rolls.

Colonel Brady moved that a roll be opened entitled "a joint roll of honorably discharged officers and enlisted men late of the volunteer Pennsylvania artillery regiments, who pledge themselves to a permanent organization under the direction of a military committee of the Veteran Artillery Brigade of Pennsylvania, and to assist at the great ceremonies of the return of the standards on the 4th of July, 1866."

The convention adjourned at a late hour to meet on next Monday evening.

BOARD OF SURVEYORS AND REGULATORS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveyors was held yesterday. Mr. Shedaker submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That all applications for sewers of three feet and under, excepting those to be built at private expense, which are intended for the action of the Board of Surveyors, must exhibit a list of all the owners of property fronting upon the line of sewers asked for, with the dimensions of each front, and shall have the signature of the Surveyor and Regulator of the District from which said application may come, certifying as to its accuracy.

Resolved, That no sewer application shall be acted upon by the Board until a report of a committee of the Board, made after due examination, shall have been presented.

Applications for the privilege of laying drains in the following streets were granted:—On Callowhill street, from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth street; on Oxford street, from Mifflin to a point west of Sixth street; on Montgomery street, southward, and on Hancock street, from Norris street northward.

The plans presented for the construction of the Schuylkill River Passenger Railway were presented and adopted. The road is to be built on the following-named streets:—On Twenty-third street, from South to Callowhill street, on Callowhill to Twenty-fifth, on Twenty-fifth to Green street, on Green to Pennsylvania avenue, on Pennsylvania avenue to Twenty-fourth street, on Twenty-fourth street to Hamilton, on Hamilton street to Twenty-second street, and down Twenty-second to South street.

The plan for the widening of Biddle street, from Twenty-fourth to Callowhill, as passed by Councils, was referred to the Surveyor of the District to complete his plan.

Thomas Daly, Jr., was nominated by the Board to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his father.

A deed of dedication for Twenty-first street, from Columbia avenue to Montgomery street, was presented and accepted.

The vacation of Nash street, Twenty-second Ward, from Duval street to Washington street, as approved by Councils, was adopted. Adjourned.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—In all portions of the city building improvements are going on. Several hundred dwellings of various sizes are being put up, and permits are taken every day out of the Building Inspectors' office for the erection of others. This is caused by the great demand for dwellings, and the high rents they bring. In West Philadelphia a number of very handsome edifices are going up; on North Broad street improvements in keeping with those which beautify that thoroughfare are being made; and the same may be said of the fashionable parts of Germantown. In southwestern Philadelphia the erection of several extensive factories recently has necessitated the building of dwellings to accommodate the operatives, and quite a number of small houses are in process of construction. In the Nineteenth Ward sixteen cottage houses have been commenced on Moore street, between Amber and Coral, and on Hope street, between Susquehanna avenue and Dauphin streets, sixty-seven three-story buildings are under way, and on Fifth street, north of Susquehanna avenue, seven more of the same character.

The demand for places of business in the streets running east and west, in the central part of Philadelphia, has induced the owners of dwellings to give them up, one after another, until Arch and Chesnut streets, as well as Market street, are now largely used by retail dealers in various kinds of merchandise. A beginning, made a few years ago in Walnut street, is being continued, and one of the old mansions on the south side, above Ninth street, is now being altered into a store of large dimensions. A handsome front has been put up, with the now fashionable style of roof, and the change will, no doubt, lead to others in the same neighborhood. The last change of the kind noticed on Chesnut street is on the north side, below Tenth—one of the old-time residences having been demolished to give place to a building for business purposes. In a few years there will be very little on any of the business streets named to remind of what they once were.

CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS.—In accordance with the new ordinance passed by Councils, all applications for the construction of sewers, with diameter of three feet or under, must be made to the Board of Surveyors, who meet on the first and third Monday of each month, at the Department of Surveys. For the purpose of having these petitions promptly acted upon, it is absolutely necessary that they should, in form, comply with the requisitions of the ordinance, which are, that the names of all the property owners fronting on the line should be upon the petition, with the relative frontage of each, and as many assenting signatures thereto as can be obtained. In this form the Board is authorized to take action, and direct the construction of the sewer asked for; charging the property owners $1·25 for each foot of sewer constructed along their premises. All these sewers, whether at public or private expense, must be constructed under the direct supervision of the Surveyor and Regulator of the District, through whom the Department receives accurate records of the work as finished.

CHANGE OF ROUTE.—The Union Passenger Railroad Company are preparing a plan to file in the Survey Department, providing for a change in the route of the Richmond end of their line. The road now runs up Fourth street to Susquehanna avenue, and it is proposed to run down Norris to Memphis street, and up Memphis to York street. This change will shorten the route about one-fourth of a mile.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The stated meeting for May was held last evening, President Welsh presiding. A communication from Hon. John A. Kasson, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, asking a reply to certain questions respecting varieties of weights and measures now in use, and the advantages and disadvantages appertaining to such use, was referred to a committee.

Also one from Hon. W. Eliot, Chairman of Committee on Commerce, of the House of Representatives, requesting the opinion of the Board in reference to the improvement, at national expense, of the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi river, which was referred to Messrs. Souder, Wetherill, and Dougherty.

Mr Wheeler, from the Committee on Bill No. 233, United States Senate, on the admission of apprentices to the Naval Academy, made a report closing with the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Board be requested to forward a communication to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, urging the passage of the Senate bill No. 233, as calculated to increase the efficiency of the Navy and promote the interests of the common sailor.

Attention was called to the fact that in accordance with the representations of a Committee of this Board, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had, by an official order just issued, reversed the former ruling under which the Internal Revenue law had been construed as holding liable to tax as merchandise brokers, all persons, whether merchants or salaried employes of merchants, offering merchandise for sale elsewhere than upon their own business premises.

Mr. Tatham, for the committee raised at the last stated meeting to take action upon the subject, made a very lengthy report, which gave rise to a long discussion. The report was ordered to be published in pamphlet form, and its importance should induce our citizens to peruse it carefully. After the reading of the report, and the remarks to which it gave rise, the meeting adjourned.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The semi-centenary of the Sunday Schools of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church was celebrated last evening in the church, Third street, below Pear. After the usual religious services, the report of the Superintendent was read by the Rev. Heber Newton, pastor of the Church. It contained many interesting facts relating to the Sunday Schools of St. Paul's during the last fifty years, with references to teachers who had been long identified with them. It is estimated that since the organization of the Sunday Schools three thousand children have been instructed in them, many of whom became connected with the church. Quite a long list of scholars was read who are now in the ministry, and two of whom are bishops in the Episcopal Church.

When the report had been read the Rev. Dr. Claxton was introduced, and delivered a brief address upon the two words "Home," and "Mother," in which he spoke feelingly of his Sunday school days. The speaker described the church as he first knew it; with its high-back pews and its general old time appearance. He also referred to such of the pastors as he had known when a scholar. Feeling addresses were then delivered by the Rev. Dr. Newton, and Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, of New York; the former of whom was pastor of the church for twenty-five years, and the latter for several years. Dr. Tyng spoke in eloquent terms of the early teachings of Farr, Latimer, Claxton, Elizabeth Cox, and others.

POLICE ITEMS.—Charles Gordon has been held by Alderman Lutz on the charge of committing a violent assault and battery on John Clark, whose skull was fractured, on Saturday, by a blow with a hammer, during a disturbance at Date and Shippen streets. As Clark was not considered out of danger, bail was refused.

Edward McNulty was charged before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, on the oath of Ann Makin, with having committed a violent assault and battery upon her husband, with intent to kill him. McNulty was held in $2000 bail to answer at court.

Ann Farley was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Reserve Officer Creighton, at Second and Market streets, upon the charge of stealing a piece of dress goods, valued at about eleven dollars, from a store on South Second street. She was taken before Alderman Beitler, and committed to answer at court.

The set of policeman's equipments voted for at the fair, at Germantown, last week, was won by Mr. Dunlap, of Mount Airy.

MEETING OF SOLDIERS.—A meeting of delegates from the various Ward organizations of the "Boys in Blue" was held in the County Court House last evening. The following-named persons were elected permanent officers of the central organization:—President, General J. T. Owen; Vice-Presidents, E. L. Helferty and H. Jump; Secretaries, Colonel James Given and Major H. O. Roberts; Treasurer, General C. H. T. Collis.

General J. T. Owen, Captain Jacob S. Stretch, General Collis, T. G. Troxell, Colonel W. B. Sipes, Charles Willingmeyer, Major E. D. Buck, Captain H. Conner, and T. J. Neall were elected delegates at large to the Pittsburg Convention.

FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—During the past six months, the Women's Central Branch of the Pennsylvania Relief Association have sent to the destitute people of the South, $27,530 worth of clothing and other supplies, besides three bales of blankets and stores, valued at about $3000, to meet demands during the summer and autumn.

THE FLAG RECEPTION.—General Hector Tyndale requests that the commanding officers of regiments in the First Militia Division, intending to take part in the Reception of the Fourth of July, will send him the names and post office addresses of the color-bearers who are to carry their regimental flags in the procession. His address is No. 707 Walnut street.

VISITING FIREMEN.—A delegation of the Hibernia Fire Company left for Trenton, N. J., yesterday morning. They took with them the carriage of the Company, which was handsomely decorated. They will be the guests of the Good Will, No. 3, of Trenton, during their stay in that city.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Michael Moran, aged eight years, residing at No. 731 Bedford street, had his left arm fractured by falling from a post which he was climbing. Moran was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital last evening.

WORK COMMENCED.—The Chesnut and Walnut Street Passenger Railway Company have commenced the building of their road on the west side of the Schuylkill, so as to be able to run their cars as soon as the Chesnut Street Bridge is completed.

ACCIDENT.—Samuel Hebener, fourteen years old, was so seriously injured a day or two ago, by falling from the roof of the Chesnut Hill Hospital, that his life is considered in danger.

NIGHT LINE OF CARS.

On and After Saturday, May 19,

THE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,

(SEVENTH AND NINTH STREETS),

WILL RUN A NIGHT LINE OF CARS on the Fairmount and Navy Yard branch of their road.

Going down will leave the Depot:—First trip at 11·48 second trip at 12·8, and continue to run at intervals of 3 minutes through the night, reaching Fifteenth and Wallace streets 10 minutes, and Seventh and Chesnut streets 27 minutes after the time of starting.

Coming up leave the Navy Yard:—First trip at 12·40 second trip at 1, reaching Ninth and Chesnut streets 2 minutes, and Ninth and Spring Garden streets 32 minutes after time of starting.

FARE 10 CENTS.

5 19 5t* W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

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UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT

TO BE GIVEN AT

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

May 28, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,

VALUED AT $492,575·25,

WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS

INCLUDING

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.

PRICE, $1·00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1	Gift, in Greenbacks		$30 000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2 000
25	do	do $1000 each	25 000
20	do	do $500 each	10,000
20	do	do $50 each	1,000
1	do	Residence No. 882 Wabash avenue	10,000
1	do	do Lake street	5 000
1	do	do No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5	do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st	10 000
2	do	do No 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets	6,600
3	do	do in good locality	9,000
10	do	City Lots, $500 each	5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4·50
10	do	do	do	9·00
20	do	do	do	17·50
30	do	do	do	26·25
40	do	do	do	35·00
50	do	do	do	43·50
And 100	do	do	do	85·00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30 000 prize, for the same purpose.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels.

General Agents for Maryland and Delaware
E. NOLEN & CO.,
No 210 W. FOURTH Street,
Wilmington, Del.

References—Hon M. S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm Leffingwell, Lyons Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 54

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers
WILLIAM E. SINN.......Resident Manager
Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
of the popular young American tragedian,
MR EDWIN ADAMS,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
FOR THE ONLY TIME,
FOR THE ONLY TIME,
in Shakespeare's historical play entitled
RICHARD III.
RICHARD III.
RICHARD III.
Richard.......Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
Other characters by
THE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
Wednesday evening—ROMEO AND JULIET.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 26,
LAST EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c. and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock
SECOND AND LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
OF
THE BEAUTIFUL AND BRILLIANT
ENGLISH COMEDIENNE,
MISS LUCY RUSHTON.
Her only appearance as
LADY TEAZLE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 22,
only night of Sheridan's *chef d'œuvre*,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Lady Teazle.......Miss LUCY RUSHTON
Played by her in New York
THIRTY CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
To conclude with
THE LAUGHING HYENA.
Friday—BENEFIT OF LUCY RUSHTON.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE BLACK DOMINO.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 22,
Twenty-sixth Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear on this occasion in his
GREAT ASSUMPTION
OF
CARDINAL RICHELIEU,
CARDINAL RICHELIEU,
in Bulwer's historic play, in five acts of
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY.
De Mauprat.......Mr. CHARLES BARRON
Baradas.......Mr. J. H. TAYLOR
Wednesday, Fifteenth Night of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
Thursday, OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as OTHELLO

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.
GEO. HOLMAN & O. H. HESS.......Managers
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING May 22,
SECOND NIGHT OF THE
HOLMAN OPERA TROUPE.
ALL THE TALENTED YOUTHFUL ARTISTES IN
A SPLENDID BILL OF
ENGLISH OPERA AND FARCE.
LA SOMNAMBULA
AND
HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MATINEE OF THE BOHEMIAN GIRL
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON
AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ADMISSION.
TO-MORROW NIGHT—CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
Secured seats at the Music Store of
CHARLES W. A. TRUMPLER
Southeast corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Admission.......50 cents
Reserved seats.......75 cents
No extra charge for securing in advance.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
Sole Lessee and Manager.......H. A. EARNSHAW
Will open for the summer season,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2,
and will be conducted as a
FIRST-CLASS THEATRE.
Improvements will be made at an expense of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. 5 21

ANOTHER GREAT FREAK OF NATURE—THE CAROLINA TWINS.
Two distinct persons as one—two distinct voices. Far greater curiosities than the Siamese Twins—their connection more perfect; their organization totally differing. Willie and Christina are 16 years of age; educated, cheerful, and musical, and nothing repulsive in their appearance.
VISITED BY CROWDS DAILY,
AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, LARGE HALL.
The entire press pronounce them the "Wonder of the World." They appear Day and Evening. Levees from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Evening at 8. Admission 25 cents. Children, during the day, 15 cents. 5 21 6t

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MUSICAL FUND HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23,
MISS AUGUSTA ST. CLAIR,
the eloquent young Lecturer on Female Education, will deliver her very
POPULAR LECTURE
TO
YOUNG LADIES,
ENTITLED
MARRIAGE NO LOTTERY,
which in England as well as in this country, has been most highly praised for its sound philosophy and good advice to the young.
Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at Continental Hotel News Office, and at Hall Office. 5 21 3t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street between Race and Vine. 1 15

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"IBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.......$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.......$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to
W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer SUSAN, Vandever, Master, now loading at second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, the 24th inst. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
5 21 3t No. 132 South WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
J. W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 23m

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ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

NEEDLES' COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. Per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 18 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11·15 A. M., 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·45, 8, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·46, 8·46, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail; 9·20 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00	A. M.
Daily Express	at 10·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10·00	"
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12·00	M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30	P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00	"
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00	"
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No 3	at 10·00	"
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10	"

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express‡	at 12·40	A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20	"
Columbia Train	at 9·40	"
Lancaster Train	at 12·40	P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10	"
Day Express	at 5·50	"
Paoli Accommodation	at 7·30	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·10	"

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Are located at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866.

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE,

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc. etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12·45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·00 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·30 P. M., passing Reading at 1·30 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4·15 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·10 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00

At 5·30 P. M., via Camden to South Amboy, Accommodation.

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5·30 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., and 12 M., 4, 5·30 and 7 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

May 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 5 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M. and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M. through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, and 5·30 P. M.

Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.

Freight delivery No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 Walnut street. 9 16 9m

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B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS,

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. 1 4 2mrp

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1866.

An Inside View of Mexican Affairs.

The remarkable letter from General Brincourt to General Douay, of the French expeditionary army in Mexico, which has just been made public, shows how completely the bottom is falling out of Maximilian's empire. General Brincourt is commander of the 2d Division of French troops serving in Mexico, and General Douay, to whom he writes, is commander of the 1st Division, so that in this letter we have the private and confidential opinion of one of the chief officers of the French army. That opinion is by no means a flattering one, either of the Emperor Maximilian, Marshal Bazaine, or of the final success of the empire. Max and the Marshal are obstinate and quarrelsome, says the General. Nobody can manage the treasury since the death of M. Langlais; besides, the Mexican business is daily growing more unpopular in France, while the United States are assuming a more menacing attitude. Moreover, he says to Douay—quoting evidently from a letter received from Douay—"If, as you say, Marshal Bazaine, with unlimited credit, and with near one hundred thousand men, composed of foreign and Mexican troops, *has achieved only an actual situation so very precarious*, we, deprived of the French flag, and with an empty treasury, cannot, with twenty-five thousand men, re-establish the former condition of affairs."

This, it must be confessed, is an inside view of affairs which shows the empire to be falling to pieces at a most rapid rate. In the first place, it shows that Marshal Bazaine, with the vast resources at his command, achieved only an actual situation "so very precarious," as the General phrases it; and in the second place, it shows very clearly that, with the diminished forces and resources now available for the empire, even this precarious actual situation cannot be maintained. Hence, Brincourt gets leave of absence for six months, and very plainly intimates that once out of the unpromising business he shall not be in a hurry to get into it again.

What gives this letter additional weight, is the fact that General Brincourt is one of Louis Napoleon's favorite officers, having achieved great distinction in the Algerian campaigns.

Evidently we have but to let things take their natural course in Mexico, and Maximilian's empire must break down from its own inherent weakness. It never had any strength with the Mexican people. It has been propped up by foreign bayonets, and when they are withdrawn it must tumble down.

It is a knowledge of these facts, doubtless, which has led our Government to take such a decided stand with Austria in regard to her sending reinforcements to Maximilian. Having by skilful diplomacy secured the withdrawal of France from the affair, we do not intend to allow any further interference from any foreign power.

The progress of events is justifying the pacific course of Mr. Seward hitherto, and is showing the folly of those who would have rushed the nation into reckless war, to secure in the end no more than we are now getting as the fruits of wise diplomacy.

"The Franklin Fund."

The regular audit to which the "Franklin Fund," of Boston, is subjected every twenty-five years, and which occurred a few weeks since, has recalled to the public attention a curious clause of the will of Franklin which is well worthy of notice. The Boston *Journal*, in referring to the examination of the fund, gives us an idea of its magnitude. The facts of the original bequest are these:—By the terms of the will, one thousand pounds were left to the city in 1791, to be loaned under certain restrictions. The loans made were to be returned in yearly instalments of one-tenth of the sum loaned, with interest, and in case the increasing amount should not be required in Boston, it was provided that a portion of it can be let out to mechanics belonging to other towns in the State, "such towns engaging to pay punctually the interest and the portions of the principal, annually, to the inhabitants of the town of Boston." The thousand pounds sterling left by Franklin were paid over to the authorities of the town within six months after his decease, and the first loan was made in the month of May, 1791; and in 1811 it had reached the sum of nine thousand dollars. The fund, on the 17th of February last, amounted to $110,166·56. Franklin anticipated, if his plan succeeded, that in one hundred years there would be a fund of £131,000, £100,000 of which he directs shall be expended in public works "which may be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants; such as fortifications, bridges, aqueducts, public buildings, baths, pavements, or whatever may make living in the town more convenient to its people, and render it more agreeable to strangers resorting thither for health or temporary residence." The remaining £31,000, he provides, shall be let out again on a similar plan, and at the end of the second hundred years that the sum would be £4,061,000 sterling, he donates three millions to the State, and the balance to the inhabitants of the town of Boston, thus terminating the fund. It will be noticed that the calculations of Franklin were exact, and that when in 1891 the century will be completed, the sum will have reached the decidedly large sum of $650,000.

The Fundamental Question.

The New York *World* of yesterday addresses a long article upon reconstruction to what it calls "moderate" Republicans. We have read its production carefully, and find that it fails utterly to meet what we regard as the vital point in this whole discussion, viz.:—Did or did not the Rebel States, by their secession and rebellion, lose their status as States *in* the Union? The *World* assumes that they did not. That is just what we would like to see demonstrated. And until that is demonstrated, all appeals to those constitutional provisions which apply to States *in* the Union are irrelevant.

No man can deny that, as a matter of fact, the Rebel States abandoned all participation in the Government of the Union, and formed, and for four years maintained, a rival government known as the "Confederate States of America." No man can deny that these Rebel States waged war against the Union. Now our opinion is that by virtue of these facts, these States, both *de facto* and *de jure*, lost their status as States in the Union. They were still within the boundaries of the Union, they were still under the rightful jurisdiction of the Union, but they were not States *in* the Union. As a matter of fact they were still States, for they were organized communities exercising all the functions of civil government, but they were States confederated together in hostility to the Government of the United States.

Now, we do not believe that a State can voluntarily withdraw—secede—from all participation in the government of the Union, defy all of its constitutional obligations, make war upon the Union, and yet at the same time retain its original status as a State in the Union, and be entitled of right to representation in it. Until it is settled that it can do all this, we must contend that the *World's* entire argument is founded upon a baseless assumption. Its appeals to constitutional provisions applying to States in the Union, as we have before said, are totally irrelevant. Its whole argument is concerned with matters which must stand or fall with this original and fundamental question of the real status of the Rebel States.

The British "Redistribution Bill."—The effort of the Government to strengthen its side of the House of Commons by uniting with the Reform bill another bill, redistributing the seats of members so as to equalize representation, seems likely to add as many to its enemies as to its friends. The bill will create no less than fifty vacancies, with of course as many transfers. It is understood that the vacancies will be created neither by absolutely or partially disfranchising any place, but by the plan of grouping existing boroughs, as in Scotland and Wales. The fifty members thus taken from the smaller boroughs will be distributed equally between counties and towns.

The fifty thus suddenly cast forth will naturally endeavor to prevent their own ejection by securing the defeat of the bill. It is currently rumored that the Government will so amend the bill as to make the franchise rest on £8 in boroughs and £20 in counties. The journals appear to agree that the two bills cannot be acted upon unless Parliament continues in session until October, which is hardly probable. It seems likely that the final fate of the combined bills will not be decided until the next annual session.

Declines Re-election.—The statement which we see going the rounds of the various Indiana papers, that the Hon. Henry S. Lane has declined re-election, is, we hope, without foundation. When a public servant has been secured who is not only up to the Jeffersonian requisites, honesty, loyalty, and ability, but also thoroughly identified with the interests of his constituents, his loss is not a State but a national deprivation. Such a Senator has General Lane proved himself. Among many upright and able, there is no member of the Upper House who is more universally and deservedly respected. We hope that, for another term at least, his presence will be felt and his counsels given in our National Capital. As a speaker, Mr. Lane is impressive and powerful, and in committees he is renowned as the best of all the working members of the Senate.

A Proper Nomination.—We notice among the names sent into the Senate by the President, yesterday, that of William Prescott Smith, Esq., for the post of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Maryland, which includes the city of Baltimore. We know of few men better qualified to fill the responsible duties of such an official station. Mr. Smith is a gentleman of courtesy, strict integrity, and approved honor. He has held for several years a leading position on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and by his energy has contributed much towards aiding the transportation of United States troops. He is in every way qualified for the post, and his confirmation may be considered an assured fact.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, May 22.

The Appropriations for Fortifications.

The amount of appropriations made by vote of the Senate to-day for fortifications was $1,540,000. Among the items was one for the fort near Detroit, $50,000; at Oswego, $50,000; outlet of Lake Champlain, $50,000; Fort Schuyler $30,000; Willett's Point, $50,000; Fort Hamilton, $30,000; Fort Tompkins, $50,000; Sandy Hook, $50,000; Fort Mifflin, $25,000; for platforms for large calibre cannon in important harbor defenses, $100,000; for survey of Northern and Northwestern lakes, $50,000; for purchase of sites for sea-coast defenses, $35,000.

Virginia Courts.

The idea that the bill for the removal of the United States Courts from Norfolk to Richmond has any especial bearing on the case of Jeff. Davis is erroneous. There is no fit place in Norfolk to hold the Court, its proper location being Richmond. It was removed from there during the war, and is now returned.

Decease of a Richmond Paper.

The Richmond *Republic*, once a loyal Union paper, but which has lately tried to sustain the President's policy, died to-day, leaving none to regret its demise.

The Grade of General.

The Senate Military Committee have made an amendment to the House bill creating the grade of General, which increases the total pay and emoluments to near $20,000.

Paymaster Walker,

appointed by the President into the Regular Army, is the brother-in-law of Mr. Blaine, Representative from Maine.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

English Tourists in Baltimore—Election of an Unconditional Unionist, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, May 22.—John Henry Keene is out in to-day's *American*, in a card, in reply to Mr. Bernal, which is simply a denial in general invectives, and void of proof. A party of English tourists, among them Hon. A. Stratton and Lord Leon, are now in Baltimore. At a special election in Thirteenth Ward, held yesterday, T. Wylie, Independent Unconditional Radical Union candidate, was elected over Colonel Lewis Schley, by a large majority.

Reported Caving of a Railroad Tunnel.

Harrisburg, May 22.—The reported caving in of the tunnel on the Mount Joy branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad was greatly exaggerated. The affair was of trifling importance, and caused but little delay in the travel of the road.

The President.

A bill passed by the House authorizes the President, in addition to the present officers of his household, to employ:—

A Private Secretary, at a salary of	$4000
Assistant Secretary	3000
Steward	2000
Four Clerks, $1800 each	7200
Total	$16 200

Mr. Spalding moved to add a stenographer, at $2500. This, however, was withdrawn, and the bill went through, 80 to 28.

Petroleum in Belgium.—A spring of petroleum oil was discovered recently by some workmen while digging a well at Ledeburg, in the environs of Brussels.

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Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office of Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May the 28th, 1866, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Chesnut street, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth street, to be of brick, with an inside diameter of three feet. There shall be one manhole and two cast-iron inlets, to be located as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on the said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, exclusive of legal deductions as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
5 22 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the American Sunday School Union will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROAD Street, on Thursday Evening, May 24, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Hon. Chief Justice CHASE will preside.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Rev. JOHN McCULLAGH, and others.

The singing will be by a choir of six hundred children from our various Sunday Schools.

Parties who may have tickets and do not intend using the same will confer a favor by returning them to the Society's Building, No. 1122 Chestnut street.

All reserved seats unoccupied at 8·15 o'clock will be thrown open to standees. 5 22 5t

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No 320 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

JUBILEE YEAR OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Fourth Sermon of the Series preached in the City of New York in behalf of the American Bible Society, will be delivered by the Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D., of New York, in the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, RITTENHOUSE Square and WALNUT Street, on Tuesday Evening next, the 22d instant, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Subject—"THE HUMAN IN THE BIBLE." 5 19 stu2t*

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
CUT TO A BILL.
CUT TO A BILL.
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 29 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—
S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,
5 22 30t* No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street.

113 MARSH & WARNOCK, 113
No. 113 N. NINTH St., Above Arch,
Have just opened with an
ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF WELL SELECTED
DRY GOODS,
WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE VERY
[5 22 6t4p
LOWEST PRICES.

C. M. JACOBS,
MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED
"PERFECTION"
HOOP SKIRTS
No. 172 FULTON Street,
NEW YORK.
JOBBERS' ATTENTION ESPECIALLY INVITED.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA.

Organized Under "The National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.

This Institution has completed the alterations of its building.

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
AND IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE TRANSACTION OF A
REGULAR BANKING BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
JAMES B. FERREE, President.
ED. F. MOODY, Cashier. [5 22 30t

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!
BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF
CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS,
No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.

Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates. Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors.

CLARET WINE.
400 DOZEN FINE TABLE CLARET,
OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS.
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 §rp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Defends Furs and Woollens from Moths and Millers. Made by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.
720 MARKET STREET. 720

Large saleroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate prices, and made to order at short notice.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
No. 720 MARKET Street.

N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.
Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND AL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

IHNE & SON'S FIRST-CLASS NEW YORK PIANOS—Pure and powerful in tone, and finely finished. For sale at reduced prices by
C. F. HUPFELD,
5 10 3t* No. 929 CHESNUT Street, 2d floor.

INDIA RUBBER PAINT.

A TIMELY INVENTION

PATENT
INDIA RUBBER PAINT.
THE BEST HOUSE PAINT EVER MADE.
MANUFACTURED BY
The American Gum Paint Co.
FACTORY,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.
OFFICE,
No. 44 S. THIRD Street.

PAINTS OF EVERY COLOR GROUND IN PURE LINSEED OIL AND INDIA RUBBER.
ALSO,
PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.

After a trial of several months, by prominent Painters, Ship Builders, Railroad Companies, and Manufacturers, the RUBBER PAINT has proven

A Grand Success.

The Rubber is first dissolved, and then ground with the Paint, giving to it the well-known qualities of the Rubber, viz:—Great durability, elasticity, and resisting power to dampness, acids, and the various deleterious influences of the atmosphere.

Experience has clearly proven the Rubber Paint

Superior to all Others.

It will last longer, and is less liable to crack or curl than other paints. In appearance and working it is the same as other makes, but in quality it will

Defy Competition.

These desirable results have been secured without any increase of price. If you regard your interest try the

PATENT RUBBER PAINT.
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THE BEST HOUSE PAINT.
THE BEST HOUSE PAINT.
THE BEST HOUSE PAINT.
THE BEST HOUSE PAINT.
THE BEST HOUSE PAINT.

THE BEST SHIPPING PAINT.
THE BEST SHIPPING PAINT.
THE BEST SHIPPING PAINT.
THE BEST SHIPPING PAINT.
THE BEST SHIPPING PAINT.

IT WILL CURE DAMP WALLS.
IT WILL CURE DAMP WALLS.
IT WILL CURE DAMP WALLS.
IT WILL CURE DAMP WALLS.
IT WILL CURE DAMP WALLS.

THE MOST DURABLE ROOF PAINT.
THE MOST DURABLE ROOF PAINT.
THE MOST DURABLE ROOF PAINT.
THE MOST DURABLE ROOF PAINT.
THE MOST DURABLE ROOF PAINT.

ELEGANT COTTAGE COLORS.
ELEGANT COTTAGE COLORS.
ELEGANT COTTAGE COLORS.
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SUPERIOR FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.
SUPERIOR FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.
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SUPERIOR FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.
SUPERIOR FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.

IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.
IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.
IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.
IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.
IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.

AMERICAN GUM PAINT CO.
WORKS.
[5 22 tuths3t4p
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE
OF
HIGH-CLASS
Imported Oil Paintings
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM EUROPE,
TO BE SOLD
AT SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT St.,
ON
Thursday and Friday Evenings,
MAY 31 AND JUNE 1, 1866,
At Quarter Before Eight O'Clock.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
5 22 2t AUCTIONEER.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

SALE OF FINE FRENCH ARTISTIC BRONZE GROUPS, FIGURES AND VASES, ALABASTER URNS AND ORNAMENTS, ETC. ETC.
On Wednesday Morning

23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold without reserve a collection of very costly French bronze figures, groups and vases; also alabaster urns and ornaments, French bisquet figures, etc. All just received from the leading manufacturers of Paris.

The collection will be ready for examination on TUESDAY, 22d inst. 5 21 2t

SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF 200 FINE FRAMED PROOF ENGRAVINGS, FROM THE BRITISH FINE ART PUBLISHING COMPANY—Consisting of fine proofs, carefully selected from the great modern artists, among whom are—

Martin, Barker, Le Jeune, Turner, Frank Stone,
Herring, Frith, F. Taylor, Thompson, Handseer,
Johnstone, Ansdale, Sant, and others,

To take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,

23d and 24th inst., at quarter before 8 o'clock. The above are all finely framed in gold, walnut, and rosewood frames, and comprise one of the best collections ever offered in this city. 5 21 4t

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
On Friday and Saturday Evenings next,

25th and 26th inst., at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, at quarter before 8 o'clock, a fine collection of oil paintings, comprising familiar and pleasing landscapes, mountain and river scenery, marines, etc., from celebrated native artists. 5 21 6t

SPECIAL SALE OF HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED PAINTINGS.
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,

May 30 and 31, at 7¾ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, about 170 high-class imported paintings by the best English, French, Flemish, and Belgian masters.

Particulars hereafter. 5 21 10t

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,
Drawings, Water-Colors, Bronzes, Terra Cotta, Etc.,
The contributions of the artists of the
FRENCH ETCHING CLUB.
On TUESDAY EVENING,

May 22, at 7½ o'clock, at Birch's Art Gallery, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, will be sold, the Pictures and Works of Art sent by the artists themselves, under the management of Mr. A. Cadart, Director of the French Etching Club.

The collection comprises the works of the following celebrated masters, viz.:—

G. Dore, Troyon, Lambinet, Baron, Fauvelet, Gud'n, Bonvin, Moormans, Lambron, Verbockoven, Lasalle,
Corot, Isabey, J. Noel, Diaz, C. Jacque, J. Harsaw, Fiore, Foybet, Ribot, Vollon, Daubigny,
Pecrus, Chap'in, Chiffart, Van Marke, V. Dupre, Hoguet, Seigneurgens, Ecossura, Brissot, Etc. Etc.

The collection is now open for exhibition, free, and will remain open, day and evening, until time of sale.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,
5 19 3t Auctioneers.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF 800 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, etc., BY CATALOGUE.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING

May 23, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a most attractive assortment of seasonable and desirable goods for present sales. 5 19 3t

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English, French, and German
PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
The latest London and Paris style of
VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.
A large stock of
POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES,
WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS,
and every description of Stationary at reasonable prices.
MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
5 16 1mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Adams' "Hamlet" is as different from the "Hamlet" of former years as a sketch is different from a finished painting. The first time Mr. Adams ever played "Hamlet" it astonished his friends by the excellence of the attempt. He modestly himself called it an attempt at that time. Now we may rank Mr. Adams among the "Hamlets" of the day, and many give the preference to Mr Adams' "Hamlet" over that of Booth. Adams' is less dreamy, far less monotonous, it is full of inspiration, impulse, life, and utterly free from affectation.

He, too, has the youth with which the imagination invests "Hamlet," in spite of Shakespeare, and though he is not so romantic or ideal in appearance as Booth, he is sufficiently handsome for the young prince who "is the glass of fashion and the mould of form." Mr. Adams does not strain after innovations; his readings are all full of common sense and natural, his attitudes are not strained or studied, and in all he is utterly free from exaggeration. Mr Adams gave the whole play life, as it were, by his very earnestness and truthfulness, as well as by the magnetism he possesses, which always enthrals the attention of the audience when he is on the stage.

Mrs. Baker is the finest "Queen" on the stage, a fine reader, with repose and elegance of manner The closet scene with "Hamlet" was admirable, by both "Hamlet" and the "Queen." Mr. Clarke's "Ghost" was finely read and impressively delivered. He is the most shadowy "Ghost" we have seen—a perfect grey mist of unearthly vision. Miss Orton made a fine study of the mad scene in "Ophelia." We have not seen any so bewitching or true delineation of this heroine, the most difficult on the stage to portray, so delicate, so pathetic, so mild, so simple, so tender. Mr. Baker made an admirable "Laertes." The play in fact was very finely cast, and should draw fine and intellectual audiences. We do not know whether one of the penalties of self-slaughter is to be buried with discordant music, but certainly the funeral march of "Ophelia" was the finest specimen of musical confusion we ever heard.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Rushton was rapturously received last night, and excited intense admiration. She is the handsomest woman on the stage This evening she plays her celebrated part of "Lady Teazle," in which she wears a dress that cost $3000.

THE AMATEUR HISTRIONS LAST EVENING—DEBUT OF MISS MCCULLOUGH.—Miss Kate McCullough was *debuted* last evening, at the Academy of Music, at a cost of five hundred dollars and a deal of merriment among the "aujnce." We appreciated what somebody says about a "beggarly array of empty benches" in the Academy last night. There was so much emptiness generally that everything had a bell-like sound, except the very unmelodious voices of the amateur histrions. The performance last night has a curious history. A certain musical adventurer observed a speculation in teaching the young idea how to shoot from the rich loam of the "footlights" to the "flys." He made well out of his new dodge by teaching elocution to lisping young misses and ambitious youths with bandied legs, knock-knees, sparrow-toes, crooked eyes, and huge moustachios. The amateur club was formed. All did so well that the master advised rehearsals, and finally permitted a grand Thespian display. The performance last evening was the *ultima thule* of many an anxious heart. Little male and female hopes were crowded by thousands in that privilege to "strut and fret" for a few moments before a sparsely settled community of acquaintances. It mattered not if the "air was sawed," the King's English murdered, the friends disgusted, the author misrepresented, and the tragedy turned into a farce—the *debut* was made, and the lady can travel "out West" as a "star," and "lay back upon her laurels." For was she not *debuted* at the great American Academy of Music in Philadelphia?

Now for the players. Miss Kate McCullough evinced no merit, as an actress, whatever. Her only strong point seems to have been her "perfection in the lines." The poor girl not only knew her own words, but had studied the parts of all the others, and prompted many of them continually Her "washerwoman" style of rushing off the stage did not prove effective, and may be set down as a mistake. Mr. Placide, who took the leading part in support of the *debutante*, did not flatter the famous name he assumed in the bills. He was awkward. He will make an error if he chooses the drama as a profession. Miss Kate Palmer, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Rookwood were passable—they having had some experience, and having some little respect for the proprieties. Miss Jennie Haywood, the most attractive young lady in form and feature, is afflicted with an impediment in her speech. She lisped so horribly as to make her sentences entirely unintelligible. Her "I would not thurve with thuth a mathter" might be applied with good effect to herself in future. The beautiful and affecting tragedy of *Lucretia Borgia* was turned into a farce—the funniest part of which was reserved for the last scene. After "Lucretia" was dead and "Gennaro" had finished his speech, he still maintained an erect position, much to the annoyance of the poor dead lady, who heard the clock strike 12, and the prompter ring down the curtain. Raising her head, the dead duchess exclaimed, "Why don't you fall down?" Taking the cue from her, "Gennaro" fell like a *stone*, with the curtain, amid the roars of the audience.

CONCERT HALL.—*The Bohemian Girl* was given last evening by this juvenile troupe. Taking them together, we should say that the music is correctly and exactly sung; that the concerted music goes admirably. The voices are all in tune, all well trained; and the orchestra, well conducted by Mrs. Holman, follows admirably. Miss Hattie Holman has a clear soprano voice, of great extent, but of course it is shrill and undeveloped. The favorite melodies of *The Bohemian Girl* were all well given. The Holman Troupe has arrived at an unfortunate age, no longer children, they are not yet men and women; in two or three years all the members of the troupe will take place in the artistic world. Now we confess we consider them as rather crude, both as singers and actors. The costumes, too, are not becoming or tasteful. This evening *The Somnambula* will be given.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The wonderful Carolina Twins are attracting the whole city. There is nothing repulsive about them, on the contrary, they are so cheerful and good-looking, that the interest in their wonderful deformity is increased the moment we behold them.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Messrs. Editors.—Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions for "City Pastor":—From A. W. R., $5; E. B. A., $2; H C. B., $5; Mrs. Dr. William H., Lewisburg, Pa., $10; S. A. P., $5. The balance due "City Pastor," at the time we audited his accounts, and presented our report some two months ago, was $374·11. The amount thus far received is $70, leaving still a balance due "City Pastor" of more than $300.

Those who have contributed to the aid of Soldiers' Families will not, it is hoped, allow this amount to remain longer unpaid. Simple justice to him, apart from our own credit, demands a prompt response.

JAMES H. ORNE,
Committee's Treasurer,
No 626 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

BROKE JAIL AND REARRESTED.—A short time since a man, named Charles Williams, committed a burglary, and also an assault and battery on a woman, at Gloucester, N. J. He was committed, but subsequently broke jail and came to this city. Yesterday afternoon Justice Mulford, of Gloucester, who committed Williams, espied and recognized him at Market street wharf, when he was rearrested and sent back to the land of watermelons and peaches.

B. SCOTT, JR., will make a sale of High-class Oil Paintings, at his gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Thursday and Friday evenings, May 31 and June 1, at 8 o'clock. The collection will embrace many subjects by English, French, Flemish and Belgian masters, and will be sold strictly on foreign account. As this will be the last sale of the season, we advise all connoisseurs to wait and examine the collection.

SALE OF THE PAINTINGS OF THE FRENCH ETCHING CLUB.—We would remind our readers that the collection of choice pictures by the first artists of the French School, now on exhibition at Birch & Son's Gallery, No 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold at auction this evening at 7½ o'clock.

A PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—Yesterday afternoon a man named James McCarthy was arrested at Landing avenue, Fairmount Park, for picking a lady's pocket. When arrested he succeeded in throwing the pocket-book away. He will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler this afternoon.

STABLE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—About half-past seven o'clock this morning a stable, situated at Wilson's Coal Yard, Twenty-first and Willow streets, was destroyed by fire.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Shortly after six o'clock this morning, the roof of a dwelling, No. 327 N. Twelfth street, was slightly damaged by fire.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A STATION HOUSE—SORROWFUL NARRATIVE.—A young woman was observed yesterday afternoon, lying totally stupefied with liquor at Sixth and Catharine streets, by the police, and was taken to the Second District Station House in a wheelbarrow. Some time after her arrival she was found hanging by the neck from a joist, and life was almost extinct.

She had made a sort of rope noose with her apron, and thus attempted to commit suicide. After being cut down, medical aid restored her to consciousness finally, and when asked why she had attempted to destroy her life, told a pitiful story of wrongs and sufferings, of which the following was the burden:—She was twenty-two years of age; her name is Belle Curtis; she had recently been a resident of New Orleans where she became acquainted with a man for whom she conceived a holy passion He laid a plan to ruin her, and succeeded. The thought that she had committed a grievous sin, and was an outcast, was too much for her to bear, and she had sought to drown her afflictions in the bowl, and finally to take her own life. She has been kindly cared for now in a private family, and promises to reform herself and live a proper life hereafter.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY.—This admirably managed hotel is now opened for summer boarders, thoroughly renovated and cleansed. During the past few seasons it has been extremely popular with all visitors to the island, and is always full of the fashionables. This fact has given rise to the report that all the rooms have been engaged in advance by parties desiring to remain at the island during the entire summer. We are assured by Mr Cake himself that this is an entire mistake, and the public will be grateful to know that every facility will be extended to them for enjoying the heated term. In contemplation of a brilliant season the proprietor has made arrangements for some novelties, which will be announced in due season Congress Hall will maintain its ancient reputation as a hostelry, and it is believed will be in all respects improved.

CONVENTION OF SOLDIERS.—The Convention of soldiers which was held at the County Court Room, to complete the organization of the "Boys in Blue," and which is referred to on our third page, was largely attended; all the Wards, except two, were represented. Quite a spirited debate took place on some resolutions offered, though all appeared to be controlled by a sentiment of friendship, and an earnest desire to promote the interests of soldiers and sailors late in the army. The resolutions were finally referred to a committee of five, with instructions to report a constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization, at the meeting on Monday night next. Nine delegates at large were elected to the Pittsburg Convention, and the Wards directed to elect three, in accordance with the instructions from General Hartranft.

A POOR SHOT WITH A PISTOL.—William McMenamin got his back up about 11 o'clock last night, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and for the purpose of wreaking his vengeance on an individual who excited his ire, drew forth a deadly weapon in the shape of a revolver, and attempted to make his opponent stop the leaden messenger confined within one of its barrels by depositing it in his body. Luckily for the intended recipient of the bullet, McMenamin "aimed at the goose and hit the gander," consequently "nobody was hurt"—said gander being in this case a neighboring fence. Disappointed in this laudable endeavor, McMenamin made a violent assault on a police officer who came upon the scene of action and the scene closed by his being taken before Alderman Allen and committed to prison.

A FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB.—John Rea, Charles Kern, and Martin Evers yesterday evening committed an assault and battery on a Teutonic gentleman, on Pennsylvania avenue, above Girard avenue, the said assault being coupled with an attempt to rob. The assault was a success, but the attempt to rob was a miserable failure, for the simple reason that the trio, after they "went through" the Teuton, discovered that he had nothing in his possession worth going through him for Subsequently, however, the entire party named above "went through" the streets of the city in a prison van to Moyamensing—for Alderman Fitch took them in charge.

FROM A BALL-ROOM TO A PRISON-CELL.—Last night a ball of diminutive proportions took place at Fifth and Gaskill streets. John Lutz was there, and, getting tired of tripping it on the light fantastic, concluded to vary his amusement, and at the same time remunerate himself for any extravagant expenditure on the occasion, by appropriating to himself a silver watch which was the personal property of a fellow-balite, for which little eccentricity of conduct he was transferred from the gay and festive scene to the sombre shades of Moyamensing Prison, through the medium of Alderman Butler.

RESULT.—The final vote for the Police Equipments at the Fair of the Mount Airy Lodge, I. O. of O. F., held in Germantown on Saturday evening stood:—Officer Dunlap 1492; Officer Silverthorn, 1181; Officer Bottau, 86; Officer Harrington, 21.

A WELCOME TO PEABODY—

Well pleased, sir, we behold you tread
Your native soil again,
On which new honor you have shed,
While far across the main.
Your patriotism staunch withstands
Sweet words from Britain's throne;
For what is seen in other lands
More grand than in your own?
No better clothes are made afar
Than those at Bennett's great Bazaar!

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as.....	$4 00
" " " *Vests* " ...	2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " ...	5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* "	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match......*	14 00
" *Black Suits.............................*	20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

"SANTA ANNA is at Elizabethport, N J, with his Suite." It may be as well to inform the curious in such matters that the suit referred to is smaller in all respects to those offered for sale by Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers, under the Continental.

Spring Suits of first-class workmanship.
Spring Suits of first-class materials.
Spring Suits at greatly reduced prices.
Spring Suits at Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

FOR BREAKFAST.
FOR DINNER.
FOR SUPPER
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES.
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS.
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.
Your Grocer or Market man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE—There is, probably, no Family Medicine so favorably and so widely known as Davis' Pain Killer. For the past twenty years it has been extensively used by Missionaries in India, China, Turkey,—indeed, in nearly all the Missionary Stations, not only to counteract the climate influences on the families of missionaries, but for the cure of cholera and fevers prevalent in the East. It is used internally for all diseases of the bowels, and externally for wounds, burns, bruises, etc. Sold by druggists generally.

"MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT"—This is the most effective article ever discovered for curing, quickly, safely, and permanently, sprains, sores, scratches, burns, bruises, rheumatism, or injuries of any kind, both to men and horses. No family should be without it. All genuine bottles have the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas, Barnes & Co over the top. For sale everywhere. The cures effected by this invaluable remedy, *to our own personal knowledge*, are marvellous.

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box

GREAT COLLECTION OF FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, from the British Fine Art Publishing Company, to be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, May 23 and 24, now on exhibition. *Sale positive.*

FURNITURE Upholstered, Freed from Moths, Varnished and Polished, at Patten's, No 1408 Chesnut street.

EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL

ADVENTURES OF A TWENTY-FIVE CENT NOTE—

While walking out the other day,
I took out my old porte-monnaie,
And scanned the contents o'er,
McCulloch-like I fume and fret,
But from the Treasury can get
Ten 'quarters"—nothing more.

I pondered long in what 'twas best,
This my cash balance to invest,
And make the largest pile;
That all my friends might bow and stare
At me as Snooks, the millionaire,
Basking in fortune's smile.

On Chesnut street I met a maid,
A merchant in the pea-nut trade,
Who angled for my "stamps;"
Said I, "My sweet, my lovely fair,
They may be nice, but I, I swear,
Can't see it in those lamps"

As through the crowded street I pressed,
I saw a painted sign addressed
"To whom it may concern;"
"No Five-twenties are here," I said,
"A twenty and a five, when paid,
Will bring a quick return."

This really must be something nice,
A banner with a strange device,
HOYT and 329;
I think I'll let him hold my stakes,
And "fight it out, although it takes
All summer, on that line."

In such an enterprise I "oughter"
Put in at least a single quarter.
So here goes—what, some collars?
If a small sum will pay so well,
I think I'll cut a bigger swell,
And go one of my dollars.

Four quarters then from out my purse
I drew, for better or for worse—
It proved my lucky hour.
Says Hoyt:—"To-morrow, by express,
We will send down to your address
A barrel of prime flour."

Another trial then I made,
Resolved to do a wholesale trade,
And got a pair of shears;
Then put my dollar down with grace,
And with a gold watch left the place,
Giving for Hoyt three cheers.

Straight home to Mary Jane I went,
And told her how my cash was spent;
She hugged me with delight.
The flour was just the thing she *kneaded*,
I took the chair, and we proceeded
To pass resolves at sight.

Resolved, Hoyt's plan is just and fair;
Resolved, we're glad that we went there,
And all should do likewise;
Resolved, A man could do much worse
Than put a "quarter" from his purse
In Hoyt's great enterprise.
Resolved, With unaffected joy,
We vote friend Hoyt a bully boy,
Excepting the glass eyes!

Hoyt's Novelty Sales, now permanently located at No. 329 Chesnut street, are conducted in the following manner:—

FIRST. Our patrons are required to select from the twenty-five cent list such article or articles as they may desire, for which they give the price (twenty-five cents per article), which in many instances is much lower than that of the retail dealers. Second. Immediately after concluding this purchase, a registered order will be given, *free of charge*, naming an article in the one dollar list, that can be had upon the payment of but a single dollar. The article so specified will then be shown, and the correct information as to its use and quality be given. Third. It is then left optional whether the holder pays the dollar and takes the article or not.

LOOSE COVERS, or Furniture Slips, Carriage or Furniture Slips, made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES, $1, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WE REFER persons afflicted with diseased Liver to Dr. Lessey's advertisement, under "Medical."

SPRING MATTRESSES made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES REDUCED.—For Photographs of all styles, finished in artistic manner, go to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Rare chance, fine pictures. prices moderate.

STORE SHADES.—The cheapest Shades for store windows at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york.'

LACE CURTAINS from auction. Great bargains at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL.
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

TO KEEP YOUR BOY FROM STREET ASSOciates and evil examples, give him a Chest of Tools or Boy's Turning Lathe. This will bring out his mechanical and inventive talents, and keep him at home. A variety at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PLATED CALL-BELLS AND TEA-BELLS of a variety of styles, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

STREAKY WALLS, STAINED CEILINGS, Damp Chambers, Wet Floors, caused by leaks in your roofs, or around chimneys or trap-doors, may be readily prevented by yourself, by using Stead's Cement for stopping them. Sold in boxes at 75 cents by the agents, TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THREE CONNECTing rooms, suitable for a family of six; also one large corner room with a connecting room, suitable for a family, and four single rooms not yet engaged, with good board, at $7 per week, near Wilmington Delaware. [5 22 3t*] DR. J. A BROWN. Reference—Mr Shroder, No 116 S. Delaware avenue.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR the Summer, at No. 1939 CHESNUT Street. 5 18 6t

S. E. Cor. Second and Market Sts. Philad.

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out or order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 5m rp

WANTS

OIL STOCKS WANTED.—A PARTY HAVING $10,000 to dispose of will please address, giving true name and name of Company, DENNIS, Post Office Box No 1518, Philadelphia 5 22

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

STREETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

BUILDING LUMBER,

FOR SALE LOW, BY

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

5 21 1mrp

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence Emaciation, Ennui It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.
4 19 thstu rp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 10 tuths rp

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 5 19 6t

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5 tp

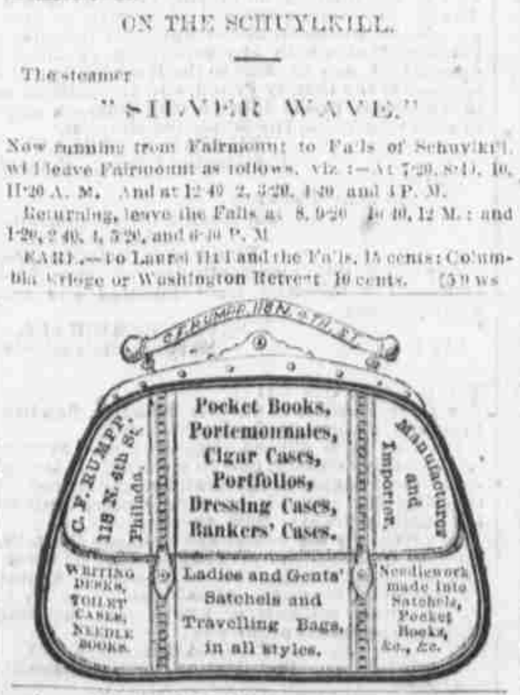
DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The steamer
"SILVER WAVE."

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill will leave Fairmount as follows, viz:—At 7·20, 8·40, 10, 11·20 A. M. And at 12·40 2, 3·20, 4·40 and 4 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9·20 10 40, 12 M.; and 1·20, 2 40, 4, 5 20, and 6·40 P. M

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat 10 cents. 5 9 ws



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C. F. RUMPP, 118 N. 4th St. Philada.

Pocket Books,
Portemonnaies,
Cigar Cases,
Portfolios,
Dressing Cases,
Bankers' Cases.

Manufacturer and Importer.

WRITING DESKS, TOILET CASES, NEEDLE BOOKS.

Ladies and Gents' Satchels and Travelling Bags, in all styles.

Needlework made into Satchels, Pocket Books, &c., &c.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1 75.
H. DIXON.
4 1sw m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

PASSAGE OF THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The Centennial Methodist Celebration at Washington.

Prominent at the Centennial Methodist Celebration last night were Secretary Harlan and Bishops Simpson and Ames. Rev. Dr. De Haas announced that he had received $5000 from a friend in Baltimore, given in the name of General Grant, towards the erection of the Metropolitan Church at Washington. Contributions were then made for this church to the amount of $24,300 for Dickinson College, $2050 for the general fund, and $1200 for the purpose of aiding educational institutions and theological seminaries throughout the country.

The Postal Service.

The President has approved the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the next fiscal year. The aggregate amount for inland and foreign service is $18,379,560. In addition to this, $150,000 is appropriated for the United States and Brazil mail service; $250,000 for the mail service between San Francisco, Japan, and China for six months; $900,000 for the overland mail transportation between Atchison and Folsom, and for marine transportation between New York and California.

The Postmaster-General is authorized to employ sailing vessels for the transportation of the mails between the ports where the service may be facilitated thereby, allowing and paying therefor a compensation not exceeding the sea postages accruing on the mails so conveyed. The bill also provides for the advertising of all the executive departments in two daily newspapers in the city of Washington having the largest circulation, and in no others. Heretofore the law was for publication in the two papers having the largest circulation, and a third to be selected by the President. This latter, therefore, is now precluded.

Serenade to the President and Cabinet.

The serenade to President Johnson and the members of his Cabinet, designed to elicit speeches from the latter, will come off to-morrow night.

West Point Appointments.

The President has made the following appointments at large to the United States Military Academy at West Point:—William Weir, of New York; Jacob Bell, Jr., New York; O. L. Hein, District of Columbia; Thomas Townsend, District of Columbia; and Douglas Grant, son of General Grant.

Leave of Absence.

The order prohibiting officers on leave of absence from visiting Washington, without special permission, has been rescinded. They are required, however, to report to the Adjutant-General on arriving.

Destruction of Government Wood.

Twelve thousands cords of Government wood was burned at Alexandria, last night. The fire originated in a spark from a passing locomotive.

Passage of the Bankrupt Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The House has passed the Bankrupt Bill introduced by Mr. Jenckes, by a vote of 68 yeas to 59 nays.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Senate.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) reported a bill for the equalization of bounties. It gives every soldier, without distinction on account of color, eight and one-third dollars per month, deducting bounties already paid, and excluding altogether deserters and those who have sold or bartered away their claim.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) introduced a bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake City to the Columbia river, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Kirkwood (Iowa) called up a bill in relation to public land in the Southern States. It provides that the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Florida shall be opened to settlement under the Homestead bill. Not more than eighty acres shall be settled by any one settler, and the price of the patent shall be five dollars. The provisions of the bill were discussed by Messrs. Hendricks, Kirkwood, and Pomeroy.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information in reference to pensions stopped on account of participation in the Rebellion, the amount of arrears paid or claimed, the amount estimated to be necessary to pay arrears, etc.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) introduced a bill to amend the Civil Appropriation bill for the year 1859, so as to make the proviso to the 17th section read that when there is no collector at the place of location of any public work therein specified, the Secretary of the Treasury have power to appoint a disbursing agent for the payment of all moneys appropriated for the construction of such public work, with such compensation as he may deem equitable and just.

The bill was read three times and passed

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on which the main question had been ordered yesterday.

Mr Ross moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

Mr. Brandagee (Conn) wanted to know whether it would be in order to amend the bill so as to let the Secretary of the Navy go to Europe.

A member added—And to stay there.

Mr. Brandagee repeated the words—"And to stay there" (Laughter.)

The Speaker thought that such an amendment would hardly be in order

The bill was then passed by a vote of 45 yeas to 41 nays.

The House then proceeded, during the morning hour, to the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, to which some immaterial amendments were made, on motion of Mr. Jenckes (R. I.)

Mr. Jenckes addressed the House in support of the general principles of bankrupt law, and moved the previous question.

After he had concluded, Mr. Paine (Wis.) asked him to permit an amendment to be offered, striking out the involuntary bankruptcy features of the bill, as contained in sections 39, 40, 41, and 42

Mr. Jenckes declined to withdraw the motion for the previous question.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) wished to move to postpone action on the bill till December next, adding that he hoped the gentleman from Rhode Island would allow that time to elapse before calling on them to commit *hari kari*. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jenckes still declined to withdraw the previous question, and the House seconded it

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was negatived Yeas 49; nays 78.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 68 yeas to 59 nays.

The Fenians.

EASTPORT, Me., May 22.—Two boats, loaded it is supposed with Fenians, effected a landing on Indian Island last night, and several rounds of shot were exchanged.

The British war steamer *Niger* steamed from Campo Bello for the scene of action, when the Fenians retreated. No further particulars have been received.

EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—William Prescott Smith, Esq., has resigned the position of Master of Transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and was yesterday appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, in place of John L. Findlay, whose appointment was recently rejected by the Senate. As an officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Mr Smith has long been widely known and highly esteemed.

Latest Markets by Telegraph

NEW YORK May 22.—Cotton firm but quieter under the *Cuba's* news; sales of 1500 bales middlings at 38@40c Sales for the week, 20 000 bales; receipts for the week from all parts, 23,000 bales; Exports for the week, 24,000 bales.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Flour has an advancing tendency but is quiet; 6000 bbls sold prices unchanged; southern unchanged; 350 bbl sold; Canadian firmer, 250 bbls. sold at $8·55@12 80 Wheat quiet, at an advance of 3@4c. Corn advanced 1½@3c.; 42 000 bushels sold at 82@85c. Oats 1c. higher. Beef steady. Pork buoyant; Mess $30 37@30 50. Lard unsettled at 19@22c Whisky dull and unchanged.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 92½; Cumberland preferred, 44½; Illinois Central scrip, 117½; Michigan Southern, 78½; New York Central, 93; Reading, 108½; Hudson River, 111; Canton, 58; Missouri 6s, 75; Erie, 71½; Western Union 60½; Coupons, 1862, 10½; do. 1865, 101½; Ten-Forties, 95½; Treasuries, 102@102½; Coupons, 1868, 102; Gold, 132½@132½.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Flour is quiet. Wheat firm. Corn advancing; white, 87@88c.; yellow, 82@84c Oats firm at 64c Provisions dull and unchanged. Sugar firm. Whisky dull but quiet at $2 26½

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court No 1—Judge Hare.—William Baughey vs The Germantown Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff, by reason of the alleged negligence of the defendants. It appears that on the 5th of May, 1865, Colonel Wagner, then Commandant of Camp William Penn, in company with some colored soldiers, got on one of the cars of the company; defendant and the conductor of the car failing to get them off, jumped the car from the track. As the next car came along, the Colonel and the colored soldiers attempted to get on it, but were resisted by the conductor. Meantime a large crowd had gathered, and taking part with the conductor, some of them rushed on to the front platform, where the plaintiff was standing, to the assistance of the conductor. The plaintiff was knocked off of the car, and was run over, his foot being badly crushed. Hence the present action for damages. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Gordon McKay vs. John Mendall and Jacob H. Harman, trading, or lately trading, as Mendall & Harman. An action to recover on a draft for $415, drawn by plaintiff on defendants, and accepted by them. The defence set up was that the draft was drawn for the price of a boot and shoe sewing machine, which was afterwards discovered to be defective and worthless for the purposes of defendants' business On trial.

MAIL ROBBER PLEADS GUILTY.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—John G. Mellinger, a Post Office route agent, on the road between Columbia and Reading, in this State, plead guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing and embezzling letters from the mail in his charge. Money known to have been sent by mail over his route was found in his possession at the time of his arrest. He was sentenced to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

RESISTING THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Richard Lowndes, Charles Richardson, Thomas Lowndes, Thomas Johnson, James Orr, George Holmes, David Smith, John Fleishman, Gottlieb J. Stump and John Buchanan were charged with resisting the United States Marshal and his deputies in the serving of the process of the Court in Chester county, a short time ago. As to Smith, Fleishman, Stump, and Buchanan, the District Attorney entered a *nol pros* Being arraigned the two Lowndes', Richardson, Holmes, Smith, and Fleishman pleaded guilty, and were sentenced each to pay a fine of $5 and the costs.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1600 City 6s new .	96¼	5 sh Leh Val......	61½
$200 do.........	96¼	40 sh Penna R......	54¼
$500 do	96¼	49 sh N Lib gas	26½
100 sh Hest b30	20½	100 sh Reading s5wn	54
100 sh do.........	20½	100 sh do....s5wn	54
100 sh do.....lots	20½	100 sh do.......s30	54
100 sh do.........	20½	100 sh do	54
100 sh Sch N pf...b5	33¼	200 sh do.........	54
100 sh do......b30	34	100 sh do........c	54
100 sh do.........	33¾	100 sh do.......s5	54
100 sh do b30	34	5 sh Acad Music .c	51
100 sh do ....com	26		

SECOND BOARD

$3000 U S 7·30s June..	102¼	10 sh N Central....	44
$1500 U S 5-20s 62 .	101	119 sh do.........	44½
$500 City 6s, mun..	96½	100 sh Cat pf.........	27½
$1000 do........	96¼	500 sh Reading...b10	54½
200 sh Hest'v. R.....	20½	100 sh do......b30	54½
100 sh do......b5	20½	5 sh Phila Bk.....	140
300 sh Ocean	6½		

IS ANIMAL FOOD NECESSARY?—Mr. Curling, seventeen years agent on the Devon estate in Ireland, says:—"There are 6680 persons on the estate. They are energetic, moral, and well behaved. I do not remember a crime in seventeen years, not even so much as stealing a chicken. They are a contented, grateful people—grateful even for fair play. Out of six hundred farmers, deduct fifty, and the rest do not see a wheaten loaf, or smell meat, except at Christmas and Easter. They have been brought up to this custom. One tenant on the Devon estate I have seen sit down to potatoes, buttermilk, and Indian meal, who purchased at a recent sale £10,000 worth of property, and did not have to borrow a shilling to pay for it. I believe this to be the usual mode of living in Limerick."

MARRIED.

GLADING—WIESEMAN.—On the morning of the 21st instant, by the Rev. Morris A. Walsh, Mr. CHARLES GLADING to Miss M. JULIA WIESEMAN, daughter of Francis Wieseman, Esq., all of this city.

PARKER—FOX.—On May 19, 1866, by the Rev. Mr Jones, Mr. JOHN PARKER, of Germantown, to Miss HANNAH FOX, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

GERHARDT.—On the 20th instant, HATTIE ANN, daughter of George L. and Sarah C. Gerhardt, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 716 Dauphin street, above Franklin, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

GIBBSON.—On the 21st instant, PATIENCE E. GIBBSON, wife of the late Henry A. Gibbson, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 665 Barton street, on Thursday afternoon, the 24th instant.

HACKET.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. ANN HACKET, wife of John Hacket, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Coboeksink Tent, No. 9, D of F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No 427 Norris and Apple streets, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

KEITH.—On Sunday, the 20th Instant, WASHINGTON KEITH, in the 56th year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1414 Spruce street.

SHEER.—On the 20th instant, JOHN SHEER, Sr., in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Templar Lodge, No. 258 I. O. of O. F also the Southwark Mechanics B A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 1238 S. Second street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—At sea, near Mazatlan, Mexico, on the 3d of April ultimo, JAMES BROOM SMITH, formerly of Darby, Delaware county, and late of California, aged 41 years.

TARRANCE.—On Sunday, the 20th instant, Miss MARY TARRANCE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Bridgeport, Montgomery county on Thursday morning, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

S. E. Cor. Second and Market Sts. Philad.

THE SOLDIER'S REVENGE.

A. D. 1655.

BY THEODORE TILTON.

This golden legend first was told
When Swedes and Danes were foes of old.

One morn the Swedes gave way so soon,
The battle ended at the noon.

Two foes lay sweltering on the sand,
Each wounded by the other's hand.

The Swede exclaimed, "O day accurst,
That sees a soldier die of thirst!"

The Dane replied, with anguish wrung,
"My water-flask shall cool thy tongue.

"I filled it at a mountain-spring;
Drink thou to Denmark and the King!

"But precious loss if any drips;
So hold it steady to thy lips!"

The Swede replied, "If thee I kill,
Thy flask is mine to drink my fill!"

Then, drawing poniard from his girth,
He struck a blow, but stabbed the earth.

The Dane exclaimed, "O wretched Swede!
How durst thou try so base a deed?

"By heaven! I take revenge, O knave!"
Then, snatching back the flask he gave,

"Thirst thou," he cried, "while I shall quaff
Thy throat shall swallow only half!

"But curse thy loss, O dastard soul!
I meant to bid thee drink the whole."

The King of Denmark overheard,
And smiling at the deed and word,

Proclaimed in sight of all his train,
"I dub thee knight, O noble Dane!"

Uprose a noise of Danish cheers—
Heard yet through twice a hundred years.

So every hero hath reward—
Of men, of kings, or of the Lord!
—*The Nation.*

SOLOMON ANDREWS' FLYING SHIP.

Whoever walks down Houston street now-a-days is compelled to notice on the corner of Greene street a rough board fence of remarkable height, and so closely made as to be proof against the eyes of the most curious. If nothing else calls his attention to it, the group of vagabond boys will be enough, as they hang about the entrance and stare at a singular engraving; or perhaps, no policeman being present, furtively fling a stone, or a sharp-edged oyster shell, over the top of the wall. Within the mysterious inclosure is the flying vessel—the ship which can sail a hundred and fifty miles an hour, which easily sails dead against the wind, which discards steam and coal and engines, and for a motive-power relies on the attraction of gravitation, which is to supersede railway trains and steamboats as a means of travelling by sea and land, which can cross the ocean in less than three days; which, if you build it of metal, and that can be done without the smallest trouble, will become available not only for the conveyance of passengers, but also for the transportation of the heaviest and bulkiest merchandise.

It is the aerial ship, the aereon *General Schenck*, which is to do all this, which is to more than realize Mr. Darwin's predictions, which is to prove that Tennyson's airy navies grappling in the central blue are not only a possibility but a probability, and may at any time when governments shall choose become a fact. Already, in New York, a company is in existence, with president and directors, and subscribed capital, and an office in Walker street, which intends at once to fix upon routes of aerial navigation between our great cities, and construct aerial vessels for conveying passengers and freight, and which, as we have seen, has already built one ship that is now floating at anchor in Houston street. Her, within ten days, shall we not see, as she comes sailing down town at no great distance above our heads, tacking and filling, ascending and descending, going with the wind and against it, visiting any part of the city, as the helmsman may direct, and at the end of the voyage coming into harbor on the exact spot from which she set out?

The payment of a dollar admits you to a close inspection of this wonder. Going in from the level of the street, one finds before him the site of some building that has been utterly destroyed by fire. The rubbish has been mostly cleared away, and he descends by a flight of many steps to what was once the cellar floor. The neighbors of the burnt building still remain; so the visitor, when he gets to the bottom of the steps, is at the bottom of a great square pit, the sides of which are either lofty brick walls, or, if the walls are low at any place, the wooden fence is seen surmounting them. There is sand under foot and a strong smell of gas around, and high above, balanced in the air, the ship itself, a great buff colored cloud, with a network of cords around it, strains at the ropes that hold it down, and casts a shadow over the sand.

She is a balloon, not round like a ball but elongated, and at each end running to a sharp point. As the ship is now lying, these beaks, her prow and stern, point towards the horizon, and it is not intended that they shall ever point up and down towards the zenith and the nadir. From end to end her length is eighty-six feet, and her diameter from side to side at the point of greatest width is forty-two feet. In shape she would look much like an Indian's bark canoe, supposing the top of the canoe to be closed as the bottom is, if it were not for a leather strap which, passing from the bow, goes underneath the vessel to the stern, and then is carried along the top to the bow again. As the balloon swells against this band, there is created a longitudinal depression extending the whole length of the vessel, and like the cavity made when two cylinders are laid side by side, and this depression can be created at the captain's will.

Its capacity is 66,000 cubic feet, and the material of which it is made is very heavy pongee silk. As you look up, a portrait of General Scott, in colors once gaudy but now faded, stares down from the forward part of the balloon, and on the after part there is a General McClellan, for the inventor of the flying ship, in building it, has used the material of two old army balloons, and has adapted it to its present use with characteristic ingenuity. The lower half, say, of each balloon was left whole, the upper part from zenith to equator was cut as an orange peel is cut, then, by fitting these saw-toothed ends into each other, a balloon was obtained new in shape and cheap in cost. Underneath the balloon is a narrow, wicker-work car, twelve feet long, secured by many ropes.

"Characteristic ingenuity," we said, and these are words that may well enough be applied to the man who invented the famous Hobbs lock; who invented the lock which is used in the United States mail service; who, at the request of his oyster-selling townsmen, that they might be relieved from the yoke of the Connecticut keg-makers, invented machinery by which a Jerseyman may make his own oyster-kegs, and at the rate of a hundred a day; who has invented very many other things besides, so that even the pipe which he held in his mouth while he talked with us about the air-ship, was constructed on a principle entirely new.

It is upon the shape of the vessel, he explained to us, that everything depends. Fill a round balloon with gas and it ascends, don't it? Goes up vertically. Throw out ballast, it rises higher; let gas escape, it sinks; but it has no forward motion. You've seen it *drift*, you mean; go hither and thither with the currents. It has no motion of its own except the vertical; no momentum, no motion relatively to the medium in which it floats. But now if you fill with gas a long, broad-backed, sharp-pointed balloon, a balloon so shaped that vertical motion will be very hard for it, will be greatly resisted, what will happen then? How will such a balloon go up? It will ascend in the direction of the line of least resistance. That stands to reason; it's the only way it can go. It will go up just as you've seen a half-sheet of paper fall; you've seen it a thousand times; it falls in a slanting direction; it does not drop perpendicularly to the ground, but follows the line of least resistance for a body of that shape. This air-ship is so shaped that when it's started at an angle of so many degrees with the plane of the horizon to rise into the air, and the ballast is so placed as to keep her bow at the proper angle, she must necessarily rise not vertically but in a slanting direction. She keeps on rising, going forward, you see, by virtue of the slant, and goes up perhaps two miles. In going that high, she has gained so many miles horizontally—perhaps more, perhaps less, according to the wind. The wind will be sometimes with the ship, sometimes against it, and in the average there is neither gain nor loss by it. Having reached a height of two miles, say, the balloon's bow is pointed downwards. That is very easily done by sliding a certain portion of ballast to a certain distance from the centre of the car, so as to give the axis of the balloon the proper inclination. Then gas is allowed to escape, and the descent begins. It will be just like the ascent, the line of least resistance will be followed, and in going down so many miles—two, for instance—so many miles of forward movement will be made. Having approached near enough to the ground, another ascent will be made, and then another descent, and so on, till by a succession of tacks, as the sailors say—only in aerial navigation the tacks will be up and down instead of being from side to side—the end of the journey will be reached.

Let the wind blow as hard as it likes; imagine, if you please, that it blows hard enough to carry a globular balloon backward, or sideways, or anyway, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, in the case of a ship balloon nothing would be easier than to guide it by the rudder, and give it an ascending motion which would carry it forward in an hour sixty miles of horizontal distance, and thus you beat the wind ten miles.

We were assured that almost any conceivable speed of upward or downward motion could be imparted to the ship, and that the utmost effect of a storm of wind would be to retard her motion and not to prevent it wholly. A tornado could hardly do that; and in general the action of wind would be so little troublesome or dangerous that it might be disregarded. It would only be necessary in boisterous voyages to expend more ballast and more gas in tacking more frequently and keeping up a greater rate of speed.

Steering? There would be no trouble about that. A drifting balloon could not be steered, but once get momentum and steering follows as a matter of course. What did Professor Henry say in his report to Stanton about the flying ship that was offered to the Government in 1864? He said:—"Dr. Andrews has also fully illustrated the fact to the commission that his aerial vessel while passing through the air can be steered. This fact, however, might have been inferred as corollary from the fact of the transmission, since the direction of a body relative to the medium through which it is moving must evidently be changed if the resistance on one side is made greater or less than that on the other."

There would be no difficulty, either, in making the passengers comfortable. It would be but a very little while before the passenger by aereon would have a sleeping-berth or a state-room more luxurious, a better opportunity for getting his meals, and be in all respects better cared for, than the passenger by rail or by steamboat. No mode of travelling would be able to compare with aerial navigation in point of speed, and by and by it must be incomparably cheaper than any other method of transportation. There would be no roads to build, no tracks to lay, no lands to buy, nothing to pay for but the balloon itself and the gas to fill it. In the presence of this ardent benefactor of the race, we none of us suggested what nevertheless of course occurred to us, that in cases of accident the Aerial Navigation Company will have no bills to pay—no hush money for trifling injuries to arms and legs. All accidents will be fatal. It is true that passengers by aereon may have human relatives and ties to bind them to earth. But even in that case what surviving friends can hope success in suing these gigantic corporations? The speaker went on: the cost of the necessary gas was much greater at present than it would be hereafter. Undoubtedly a balloon could be made of copper (copper can be made nearly as thin as gold leaf), and then the greater part of the original charge of gas would last for an indefinite period, as there would be no leakage whatever, and no gas would be lost except the quantity that might be allowed to escape in the descents. Of course it would not be possible to keep going any longer than gas and ballast hold out; but no more could a locomotive keep going any longer than fuel and water hold out. The ship would be able to stop regularly and lay in a supply of gas and sand. The cheapness of the motive power would be an immense advantage. Nothing could be cheaper than gravitation! When the model was on exhibition in Washington an army officer walked into the room and inquired. What's the motor, sir? Gravitation, sir. He turned round and walked out without saying one word. But simple and plain as the invention seemed, no invention that had ever been made would appear greater in the results of its practical application than this of the flying ship. It would revolutionize all travel and all transportation; its effects would be felt in every field of activity; indeed, it was the greatest invention of the century, if not the greatest that had ever been made in the whole history of the race.

This account of the new conveyance is pretty nearly the same that the inventor will doubtless give gladly to any visitor of small knowledge in aerostation. For our own part, being in that category, we may confess that we almost half believed, and we fully hoped, that the coming trial-trip may be successful, and that this marvel may speedily go into that class of scientific miracles which daily repetition makes commonplace. The list is a long one of those romantic wonders to which, after science has killed them, science gives again a sort of galvanized life; and what finer revival of the prince's carpet could be asked than that a piece of pongee silk should carry us to Europe through the upper air?—*The Nation.*

The Power of Ciphers.

From the Educational Monthly.

The enlightened man may have a clear understanding of thousands and even millions; but much beyond that he can form no distinct idea. A simple example, and one easily solved, will illustrate the observation. If all the vast bodies of water that cover nearly three-fourths of the globe were emptied, drop by drop, into one great reservoir, the whole number of drops could be written by two words, "eighteen sextillions," and expressed in figures by annexing twenty-four ciphers to the number eighteen (18,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000). Man might as well attempt to explore the bounds of eternity, as to form any rational idea of the units embodied in the expression above; for although the aggregate of drops is indicated by figures in the space of only one inch and a half of ordinary print, yet, if each particular drop were noted by a separate stroke, like the figure 1, it would form a line of marks sufficiently long to wind round the sun six thousand billions of times!

Now, observe, if you please, the marvellous power of value which the ciphers, insignificant by themselves, give to the significant figures 18. The young reader will be surprised to learn that the use of the cipher to determine the value of any particular figure, which is now practised by every school-boy, was unknown to the ancients. Therefore, among the Greeks and Romans, and the nations of antiquity, arithmetical operations were exceedingly tedious and difficult. They had to reckon with little pebbles, shells, or beads, used as counters, to transact the ordinary business of life. Even the great Cicero, in his oration for Roscius, the actor, in order to express 300,000, had to make use of the very awkward and cumbrous notation, CCCIↃↃↃ CCCIↃↃↃ CCCIↃↃↃ. How very odd this seems—"in the year of our Lord MDCCCLXVI.

—Ex-Governor J. E. Brown made a long argument before Judge Erskine, at Savannah, on Monday, to prove the Congressional test oath unconstitutional.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Change the Boundary Lines of the Eleventh Division of the Twentieth Ward, to Create Additional Divisions and Establish Places of Voting in said Divisions.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Eleventh Division of the Twentieth Ward shall hereafter be bounded as follows, to wit:—

To commence at the northwest corner of Tenth and Jefferson streets, extending thence north along the west side of Tenth street to the south side of Susquehanna avenue, thence along the south side of Susquehanna avenue west to the east side of Eleventh street, thence along the east side of Eleventh street south to north side of Jefferson street, thence along the north side of Jefferson street east to the place of beginning; and that the voters of the said Eleventh Division shall vote at the house southeast corner of Eleventh and Oxford streets.

Section 2. That a new election division to be called the Thirteenth Division be and the same is hereby created in said Ward, to be bounded as follows, to wit:—

To commence at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Jefferson streets, extending thence north along the west side of Eleventh street to the south side of Montgomery avenue, thence along the south side of Montgomery avenue west to the east of Camac street, thence along the east side of Camac street south to the north side of Jefferson street, thence along the north side of Jefferson street east to the place of beginning; and the voters of said Thirteenth Division shall vote at the house at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Jefferson streets.

Section 3. That a new election division to be called the Fourteenth Division be and the same is hereby created in said Ward, to be bounded as follows, to wit:—

To commence at the northwest corner of Jefferson and Camac streets, extending thence north along the west side of Camac street to the south side of Montgomery avenue, thence along the south side of Montgomery avenue west to the east side of Broad street, thence along the east side of Broad street south to the north side of Jefferson street, thence along the north side of Jefferson street to the place of beginning; and the voters of said Fourteenth Division shall vote at the house southwest corner Thirteenth and Oxford streets.

Section 4. That the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth Divisions of the said Ward be and remain as heretofore established by law.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 22 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Change the Boundary Lines of the Fifth and Tenth Divisions of the Fifteenth Ward, and to Create an Additional Division in said Ward.

Whereas, The Fifth Division of the Fifteenth Ward contains more voters than any election division was contemplated to have by the Act of Assembly of February 2, 1854, having polled over six hundred votes at the late election, therefore,—

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That hereafter the boundary lines of the Fifth Division of the Fifteenth Ward shall be as follows:—

Commencing at the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Vine streets, thence along the north side of Vine street to Twenty-first street, thence along the east side of Twenty-first street to Hamilton street, thence along the south side of Hamilton street to Nineteenth street, thence along the west side of Nineteenth street to the place of beginning; and the election shall be held at the house of James Fitzwater, No. 1918 Callowhill street.

Section 2. That hereafter the boundary lines of the Tenth Division shall be as follows:—

Commencing at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Poplar streets, thence along the west side of Nineteenth street to Mount Vernon street, thence along the north side of Mount Vernon street to Twenty-first street, thence along the west side of Twenty-first street to Green street, thence along the north side of Green street to Twenty-second street, thence along the east side of Twenty-second street to Poplar street, thence along the south side of Poplar street to the place of beginning; and the election shall be held at the house of O. Gerne, No. 2104 Coates street.

Section 3. That a new election division to be called the Twelfth Division be and the same is hereby erected in the said Fifteenth Ward, to be bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Hamilton streets, thence along the north side of Hamilton street to Twenty-first street, thence along the east side of Twenty-first street to Mount Vernon street, thence along the south side of Mount Vernon street to Nineteenth street, thence along the west side of Nineteenth street to the place of beginning; and the election shall be held at the house of George Uber, No. 1919 Brandywine street.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 22 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Additional Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools to Pay Deficiencies for Rent and Ground Rent for 1865.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one thousand and thirteen dollars and fifty cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools to pay the following unpaid claims of 1865, to wit:—

To Charles P. Fox, for ground rent in the Seventh Section, eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents.

T. J. B. Baxter, for rent in the Second Section, eighty-one dollars.

To F. Paul, for rent in the same section, forty dollars.

And warrants shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHEL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 22 1t

AN ORDINANCE

Directing the Board of Health to Receive Patients for Treatment in the Municipal Hospital.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Board of Health are hereby directed to receive as soon as possible for treatment in the Municipal Hospital, all persons afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease that may be sent to the Hospital by the Inspectors of the County Prison, and any patients now in the County Prison afflicted with smallpox may be at once removed to the Municipal Hospital.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 22 1t

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the City Solicitor, Relative to Certain Violations of the Health Laws.

Whereas, It is alleged that Augustus Peyson, a licensed privy cleaner, has, in violation of law, and to the great danger of the health of the community, deposited the contents of certain privy wells into the public highways; now, therefore—

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby directed to prosecute Augustus Peyson for all violations of law committed by him in depositing contents of privies into the public highways or sewers of the city.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 22 1t

CITY ORDINANCES

RESOLUTION

To authorize the opening of Spring Garden street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on Spring Garden street, from Sixteenth street to Eighteenth street, in the Fifteenth Ward, that at the expiration of three months from the date of notice, Spring Garden street will be opened within the points named.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 22 1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8 §

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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

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RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000·0
120,000	" 6 " '81	128 100·0
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94 375 0
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,637 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,030,850 Par.	Market value	$996 560·00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,913 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $133. Estimated value	2,910·0
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253 610·18

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William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones
James B. McFarland
Joshua P. Eyre
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS,
THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467·53. $310 000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea.
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 t123

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS
Daniel Smith Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS
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Charles A. Duy,
William D. Lewis.
William B. Bullock,
William N. Needles,
John D. Taylor,
Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Lemuel Coffin,
J. Hillborn Jones,
John Woodside,
William C. Longstreth,
J. N. Hutchinson
JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON Secretary. 3 30§

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS
Samuel R. Shipley,
Jeremiah Hacker
Joshua H. Morris,
Richard Wood,
Richard Cadbury,
Henry Haines
T. Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President,
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary 7 28§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

CARPETINGS &c

JUST RECEIVED.
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS;
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904 [3 20 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
[4 25 1mrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ONE THOUSAND ROLLS
FRESH
CANTON MATTING,
ALSO,
TWO HUNDRED ROLLS
CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING.
All Widths and Styles,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

RESTAURANT
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
5 10 3m HENRY BECKER Manager.

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

RAIN.

M. Renou, in a paper on rain, read before the Paris Academy, says:—

In order that this phenomenon may be developed in its full intensity, there must be two strata at least of clouds, the uppermost of which must be composed of cirri at a temperature of forty or fifty degrees Centigrade below zero, and the lower one consisting of cumuli which are cooled by the fall of crystal of ice from the upper stratum. There should also be the highest possible temperature at the surface of the earth, a much lower atmospheric pressure than in the neighboring regions, regular and horizontal currents of air allowing of the atmosphere remaining for sufficient time in a state of unstable equilibrium, and, lastly, a rapid motion to restore the balance of temperature and pressure by mixing together the different atmospheric strata. The distribution of rain on the surface of the globe is regulated by the five following conditions:—Temperature, moisture, barometric depression, variations of temperature, and constitution of the soil.

THE MOON'S SPEED.

M. Ch. Dufour, discussing the alleged secular acceleration of the moon, states the question whether the attractive force of the earth has always remained the same? He thinks there is a cause tending continually to increase the mass of our globe, viz.: the fall of the ærolithe. It certainly does seem at first sight that these extraneous masses can add but little to that of the earth, even if it be admitted that the latter receives many more than we are aware of, there being no record of those which may have fallen into the sea, or in deserts, or uncivilized countries. But, on the other hand, M. Dufour contends, and not without reason, that a secular acceleration of twelve seconds is also exceedingly small, and only half of that amount has to be accounted for. He shows by calculation that in order to accelerate the moon's motion by seconds in the course of a century, the mass of the earth must be increased by one 144,400,000th part, a result which requires an amount of 11,000 cubic kilometres of ærolithe to fall in the course of a century, of 110 cubic kilometres per annum. But the whole of this is not necessary, because there must be a deduction made from the six seconds in regard to the action of the tides, so that the 110 cubic kilometres may dwindle to a much smaller figure.

AN ANCIENT CREATURE.

At a late sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a letter was received from M. de Baer, of St. Petersburg, announcing that a mammoth, still covered with its skin and hair, had been discovered in the frozen soil of Arctic Siberia.

This discovery had been made in 1864 by a Samoyede in the environs of Taz Bay, the eastern branch of the Gulf of Obi. The news only reached St. Petersburg towards the end of 1865; but as the bodies of large animals will keep a long while in those regions, if they are not completely uncovered, and as this mammoth was still enclosed in the frozen soil, the Academy of St. Petersburg has, with the aid of the Russian Government, sent M. Schmidt, a distinguished palæontologist, to examine the animal and its position in the locality. It is hoped M. Schmidt will arrive before the decomposition is too far advanced, and that a correct notion may be obtained of the outer appearance of the animal, and also, from the contents of the stomach, of its natural food. The pre-historical figure of the mammoth drawn on a piece of ivory, found in a cavern of Perigord by M. Lartet, will then admit of verification.

DISSOLVING GOLD.

From a paper recently addressed to the Academy of Sciences by M. Nicktes, it appears that gold is soluble in the etherized perchlorides and perbromides. As the dissolution proceeds, and it does rather rapidly in the case of gold leaf, when the perbromide of manganese is employed, the green color of the latter becomes paler and paler, because the perbromide becomes a protobromide, which is insoluble in ether; so that the experiment may be considered terminated as soon as the liquid has exchanged its green color for the yellow or red one peculiar to gold solutions. If the liquid does not contain any other fixed substances, it will, when evaporated, leave the gold strongly adhering to the glass tube in which the operation has been performed, so that the process may lead to a new method of gilding glass. When heated with nitric acid, the gold will go off very easily. Sulphate of iron will precipitate the gold from the above solution. Many sesquichlorides and sesquibromides also dissolve gold; those, for instance, of manganese, nickel, and cobalt.

PERUVIAN BARK.

At a late sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Decaisne laid before that body a sample of seeds of the *Cinchona officinalis*, or Peruvian bark tree received from Dr. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew. These seeds were peculiarly interesting as having been produced by the trees grown at Ceylon through the care of the British Government. The production of these seeds is a proof of the complete success of this experiment of acclimatization, which may be considered one of the most remarkable in the annals of colonial agriculture. M. Decaisne remarked on the occasion, that great fears having long been entertained as to the probable failure of the supply of bark in consequence of the unreasonable greed of speculators, Holland and England had endeavored to obtain seeds of Cinchona, in order to sow them in Java and Ceylon, and at last, after much opposition from the local authorities in South America, succeeded in their object. Experiments show, in fact, that wherever the Peruvian bark tree has been planted, it has prospered; and chemical analysis has shown that the new stock, though grown in countries widely different from the original one, is quite as rich as the American in those valuable alkaloids which have rendered the tree an object of speculation.

SAXONY THE BATTLE-FIELD OF GERMANY.—The Paris *Temps* observes that for centuries past Saxony has been the battle-field of Germany. From the time of the Thirty Years' War to the last struggles under Napoleon I, including the Seven Years' War, that country has seen all the armies of Europe come into collision on its territory. The last visit of the Prussian soldiers to Dresden was in 1849, but on that occasion they were invited by the King of Saxony, who asked for their assistance to reconquer his capital from his revolted subjects. Dresden is almost within the grasp of Prussia, as the distance from Berlin to the Saxon capital is but one hundred and twenty miles, and may be reached by railway in less than five hours. The Prussian frontier is only twenty miles from Dresden. Saxony is bordered by Prussia on the northeast and northwest, and by Austria (Bohemia) on the east and south. The Austrian frontier is at Bodenbach, forty miles from Dresden, whilst Prague, the nearest large town of Austria, is one hundred and twenty miles further. The King of Saxony, if he has terminated his armaments, may have a certain number of troops at his disposal, but the fact is evident that he is not in a position to defend his capital against a surprise by Prussia before the arrival of Austrian assistance. There is also reason to suppose that in such a case Prussia would not leave to Saxony sufficient time to receive aid.

—Gerome, the French artist, will contribute to the forthcoming Paris exhibition of pictures a painting representing Cleopatra introducing herself to Cæsar in his tent while he is writing despatches. Repeatedly denied access to "that cold-blooded Cæsar," she at last contrived to be rolled, nearly naked, in the folds of a carpet which the General was desirous of seeing at his tent. Thus she presents herself; he looks up from his work, not deeply moved.

—M. Schulz, court printer at Kœnigsberg, and director of the *Gazette of Eastern Prussia*, a semi-official organ, has been punished for an attack on the Prussian ministry. That journal expressed its regret at the war threatened between Prussia and Austria, as well as the proposals made by the Berlin Cabinet, which the writer declared would introduce the principles of Mazzini into Germany. The court sentenced him to a fine and five days' imprisonment.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.

JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.

HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.

North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.

LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.

PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

3 23m A. BROWN.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do.	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

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NATIONAL EXPRESS

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS, is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages, MONEY AND BULLION, and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.

Offices are also opened in MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS, and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.

J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
B. F. FICKLIN,
5 11 18t General Superintendent.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 5 No. 4 MARKET Street.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Wonderful Scientific Discovery

DR. S. W BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved the the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.

2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration, will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WANNUT Street.

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr Peouze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasonton Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
4 12 thsm 2m8p Philadelphia.

ELECTROPATHY.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

THE

SCIENTIFIC

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,

No. 1230 WALNUT Street

One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—

GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 Chesnut street.
R. T. DESILVER, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General PLEASONTON, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General PLEASONTON, U. S. Army.
Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims Washington city.
Hon. Judge CAPRON, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney at Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
DR. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
DR. WM. R. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALDORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No 52 William street, New York city.
C. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city
H. C. SHURTLEFF, No. 3722 Market street.
JOHN M. BUIST, No. 1223 South Broad street.
G. W. MERCHANT, Germantown, Philadelphia.
Consultation and examinations free of charge.
An interesting Circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & SHEDD

3 31 sm&th2mrp No. 1230 WALNUT St., Phila

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER,—1230.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHOLERA

DISARMED!!!

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer), and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air;* they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

POWELL & THOMPSON, No 42 CEDAR St., N. Y.
General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 5 18 3m

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No. 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house.

Yours,

REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 28tuths2m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER,

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS'

SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery.

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting.

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

THE SUBSCRIBER,

(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 323 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an

Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,

(GIRARD ROW),

Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom.

JACOB H. BURDSALL.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. [5 12 1m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, HARNESS, SCRAP IRON, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, June 11 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of

495 Army Wagons,
250 Army Wagons with Hay Racks,
14 two-horse Wagons,
17 Spring Wagons,
4 Watering Carts,
43 Light Carts,
50 two-horse Ambulances,
1 Buggy,
1034 single sets Harness,
472 Saddles,
21,570 pounds Scrap Chain,
5000 pounds old Wagon Axles,
285 pounds Coil Chain,
1692 pounds Lead Pipe,
165 pounds Scrap Iron,
2977 pounds of Lead,
3500 pounds Scrap Steel,
17,000 pounds Scrap Tongue Irons,
11 000 pounds Scrap Brake Irons,
30,000 pounds old Horse Shoes,
4000 pounds old Wagon Tire,
700 Sash with Glass,
195 pounds Tallow,
Wagon and Ambulance Wheels,
Wheelbarrows,
Blankets,
Buckets,
Chains,
Halters,
Wrenches,
Anvils,
Smiths' Bellows,
Portable Forges,
Planes,
Barrels,
Kettles,
Stoves, etc.

This property has been worn, but a large portion of it is still serviceable.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 22 17t Depot of Washington.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at West Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, May 26, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the Satterlee United States Hospital, viz.:—

83 Frame Buildings.
2 Board Walks.
2 Cedar Water-Tanks, capacity 24 000 gallons each.
1 do. do. do. 1,000 gallons.
2 do. do. do. 1,300 gallons each.
1 Iron Water-Tank, capacity 1,200 gallons.
8 do. do. do. 900 gallons each
6 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co.'s Coal-Scale.
1 Woodward Steam Pump.
1 Morris, Tasker & Co.'s Steam-Pump, No. 1.
3 Horizontal Tubular Boilers
1 Upright Boiler, with iron chimney.
1 Flagstaff, 112 feet high.
1 Lever Pump (J. West's patent).
2 wooden Wash-Troughs.
9 Iron Hoppers.
12 cases Pigeon-Holes and Book-Racks.
2520 feet Picket Fence.
45,500 Bricks, in chimney-stacks and ranges.
The Frame Buildings contain about:
640,389 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
184,047 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
269,827 feet Flooring Boards.
840,000 feet Rough Boards.
6442 feet Shelving.
99 feet Office Railing.
Also, 8 Sentry Boxes.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale: Cash, Government funds. A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

The iron and terra cotta pipes to be sold by the foot, more or less as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to

1868 feet of 4-inch cast-iron water pipe.
174 feet of 2 inch cast-iron water pipe.
651 feet of 2 inch gas pipe.
75 feet of ¾-inch water pipe.
2356 feet of 10-inch terra cotta pipe.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedule of the lots seen upon application at this office.

The buildings, &c., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The Market Street Passenger Railway cars pass near the Hospital every three (3) minutes.

By order of

Brev. Brig. Gen. GEO H CROSMAN,
A. Q. M. G., U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
5 17 8t Capt. A. Q. M.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.

ON WEDNESDAY May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs etc. The main driving belt is of four (4) ply rubber and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, Assistant Quartermaster, Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office. 4 18 5w

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW YORK, May 17, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., as follows:—

20,000 Spades, new.
1000 Shovels, new.
20,000 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe-Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brevet Brig.-General D. H. VINTON,
5 19 9t D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9 5

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

14 500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES.

(33 barrels averaging about 42 gallons each, and 479 half barrels averaging about 28 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half barrels.

All the packages have been regauged and recoopered; but, if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:—

Brevet Brigadier-General H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New York city.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. KILBURN, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. WILSON, V. S. and Brevet Lieut. Col., Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government wharf, in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL,
5 15 tuth 6t Major and C. S., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines, at Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1867, the Wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be best white ash anthracite Egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by said commanding officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
5 21 th4t Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL May 26, for the DIGGING and GRADING, also for the MASON-WORK, required in the erection of the Academy for the Sisters of Notre Dame, Rittenhouse Square. For plans apply to E. F. DURANG, Architect, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street, who reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids. 5 21 2t*

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.

5 21 3m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1 9 5

THE "EXCELSIOR"

HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs,)

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,

And Curers of the Celebrated

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR CURED HAMS

Tongues and Beef,

Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded

"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

HOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.

BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING

MATTRESSES.

J. S. FULLER,

4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ROTTENNESS OF THE EMPIRE.

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM MAJOR-GEN. BRINCOURT TO GEN. DOUAY.

TREMENDOUS SLAPS AT MAX AND MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Brownsville *Boletin de Noticias* for April 15 prints the following confidential letter from a French officer, intercepted by General Escobedo's forces:—

[Confidential.]

TACUBAYA, near Mexico, March 20.—To General Douay, Commanding the First Division of the Expeditionary Army.—General:—I received your letter which you had the kindness to address me in reply to mine of 18th January ultimo. I thank you, General, for the sincerity of your advice and acknowledge the justice of your judgment. If, as you say, Marshal Bazaine, with an unlimited credit and very near one hundred thousand men, composed of foreign and Mexican troops, has achieved only an actual situation—so very precarious—we, deprived of the French flag, and with an empty treasury, cannot, with twenty-five thousand men, re-establish the former condition of affairs. And, General, above all, I call your special attention to the fact of the existing obstinacy of the Emperor Maximilian and the Marshal, who both continue, right or wrong, in their personal politics and characteristic disagreement since the death of M. Langlais.

He was the only one who had the will and power to change affairs in the Treasury Department. And lastly, the news from France shows us that the Mexican expedition is growing daily more unpopular, and our relations with the United States assume a more menacing aspect.

Hence, General, I have determined to take leave of absence for six months, and it is more than probable that I shall not return. If I can be of any use to you in France, I shall take the packet on the 13th of April, and when in Paris will stop at the Hotel d'Orleans, Richelieu street. Allow me in conclusion, General, to assure you of my gratitude for your many kindnesses, and accept the homage of my respect and fidelity. BRINCOURT.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN LONDON.

Great Excitement in the Mercantile Circles—Failure of Overend, Gurney & Co.—Other Large Failures—The Bank Rate of Interest Ten Per Cent.

HALIFAX, May 21.—The financial panic culminated late on Thursday afternoon, the 10th, in the suspension of Overend, Gurney & Co. The business was converted in August last into a limited liability company, with a nominal capital of five millions sterling, of which a million and a half was paid up. The liabilities are stated at from ten to twelve million pounds sterling. The break-down is attributed to heavy speculative sales of shares, which forced them down from ten premium to a discount. Depositors then began to get alarmed, and the drain on the 10th was very severe.

Application for assistance was made at the Bank of England, but the governors declined to grant any, on the ground that it would be vain in a crisis like the present to assist one establishment unless they were prepared to help other applications as well. It was too late to make a call on the shareholders, or take any other step. The doors of the establishment were consequently closed. The failure does not compromise the Gurney Bank at Norwich.

On the following morning (Friday, the 11th) intense excitement prevailed in the financial circles of London, Liverpool, and other centres, and business was almost suspended.

The *Times* of the 17th, in its city article, says:—

The Bank of England yesterday raised the rate of discount from eight to nine per cent., and charge for special advances to 10. The pressure, even at these terms, was enormous; and it was only on unexceptionable bills that an accommodation could be obtained. Meanwhile, additional and most serious disasters were hourly announced. The first was that of a comparatively small bank—the English Joint Stock—for £800,000 sterling. Then came that of Peto & Betts, for £4,000,000 sterling; then that of W. Shrimpton, railway contractor, for £200,000, and finally it was understood that the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, whose paid up capital is half a million sterling, and the Consolidated Discount Company, with a paid-up capital of a quarter of a million sterling, must with extremely heavy commitments pass into liquidation. During the day the most intense anxiety was manifested to ascertain if any step had been taken by leading merchants and bankers to represent to the Government the extent of the crisis, and a false notification in the Stock Exchange to the effect that an extra issue of bank notes to the extent of ten millions had been authorized, caused at one time a general rebound in prices. Later in the evening it transpired that the Government had resolved to suspend the bank Charter act.

The assets of Peto & Betts even under the most depressed circumstances, are estimated at five millions sterling, and it is confidently assumed that in a short time a proposition for the adjustment of all claims can be submitted. Every one will hope that this may be the case, for Sir Morton Peto and his partner rank prominently among those who have carried the fame of English enterprise to all parts of the globe, while they have commanded high personal regard in all sections among their countrymen.

It is already known that several failures among dealers will be announced in connection with the approaching half monthly statement on the Stock Exchange. A large number of country bankers were in London to confer with their London agents to provide against all danger from local runs. Rumors were circulated in the course of the day of a severe run on the bank of Barnets, Hoares, Hanbury & Co., but they were entirely without foundation. There was a run upon two or three other banks, and being well met soon subsided. Both in London and in the country ample preparations were very generally made for such contingencies.

In the Liverpool Cotton market there was an increased panic at the commencement on Friday, but less unsteadiness at the close.

At Manchester there was a complete panic. At Glasgow the iron brokers resolved to suspend business till Monday.

In the produce markets of London, prices were almost wholly nominal. Taking into account the depreciation that has simultaneously occurred in English funds, railway and foreign securities, etc., the diminution in the market value of this property since the beginning of the year, may be considered to reach one hundred and thirty millions sterling, to say nothing of the losses on cotton and cotton goods, iron, and other articles.

The *Times*, in an editorial, says:—"If anything can justify the suspension of the bank charter act, the panic which swayed the city to and fro on Friday may excuse the step; although we believe the reign of terror was approaching its end, and would have speedily ceased, had no infraction of the bank law been permitted. Even now it is probable the license allowed to the bank will not be used. It cannot, however, be denied that about mid-day yesterday the tumult became a rout. The doors of the most respectable banking houses were besieged, more perhaps by a mob actuated by a strange sympathy which makes and keeps a mob together, than by the creditors of the banks, and throngs heaving and tumbling about Lombard street made that narrow thoroughfare impassable. Such excitement on all sides has not been witnessed since the great crisis of 1825. Each man exaggerated the suspicions of his neighbor, and until a report, at that time unfounded, was circulated in the afternoon that the Government had authorized the bank directors to issue five millions additional in notes, it seemed as if the fear and distrust of the commercial world had suddenly become boundless. The statement was baseless at the time, but served to allay the panic which had no solid foundation. Even the announcement of Peto's suspension did not revive the panic in its first intensity, and the statement of other stoppages produced little effect."

The *Times* adds:—"We need to be persuaded that had the Government stood firm, the panic would have subsided itself; and if, as we are to expect, confidence will be speedily restored, we shall attribute it to natural causes rather than to the interference of the Executive Government."

The *Daily News* applauds the wise and prompt action of the Government, and says:—"During Friday the Bank had extended its loans and discounts until the amount exceeded four millions sterling."

FAILURES IN LIVERPOOL.

There was a better feeling and a general improvement in most securities on the 12th.

There were rumors of failures in Liverpool. One house, well known in American trade, was freely named.

The effect was to reduce the bank reserves by nearly three millions. This diminution and the prevailing distrust justified the Government intervention.

The action of the Government was announced in the House of Commons on Friday, at midnight, by Gladstone, who had been engaged all the evening in consultation with bankers and others who represented to him that the panic in the city was without parallel in the financial history of the country.

Gladstone said he had addressed a letter to the Bank of England, to the effect that if they should find occasion to afford relief to the wants of legitimate commerce, and make such advances as would require the issue of notes beyond the amount allowed by act, the Government recommended them not to hesitate in doing so, and undertook in the event of that contingency to make immediate application to Parliament for an act of indemnity.

LETTER FROM GENERAL LEE.—We publish below a letter from General R. E. Lee to the ladies of Centenary Church Fair, acknowledging the donation of a pair of beautiful embroidered slippers, smoking cap, and tobacco bag. The publication of this letter, acknowledging their receipt, has been delayed because of the sickness of the lady having it in charge:—

LEXINGTON, Va., 18th April, 1866.—Mrs. J. T. Rodgers:—I return my grateful thanks to the ladies of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, of Richmond, for the beautiful cap, bag, and slippers which they have done me the honor to send.

Highly valuing them as a token of their remembrance,

I remain, with great respect, your ob't serv't,
R. E. LEE.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

TO RENT.—CAPE ISLAND COTTAGES and Stores. Notwithstanding it has been currently rumored, much to the damage of Cape May, that all desirable furnished cottages had been taken, yet I, the subscriber, have twelve to rent for the bathing season, three of which are near the Columbia House: one on Queen street, three on Washington street, three on Lafayette street, and two near the site of the late Mount Vernon Hotel. Also, three Storehouses, desirably located for business. All of which will be let on reasonable terms.

Apply to JESSE M. SMITH,
At the Ridgway House, Philadelphia,
From 12 to 3 P. M., on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 22 and 23, 1866, or at Cape Island any time thereafter. 5 21 6t*

I. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.

Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27 1m5p

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.

No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
5 8 1mrp I. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc.

Price, $6600 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1398 Philadelphia Post Office. [5 24t

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having

Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,

IT IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS

Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

BAKER & FARLEY.

MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

FINE SHIRTS,
Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,
MADE OF NEW YORK MILL MUSLIN, only $4·00 usual price $5·50.
MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3·75, usual price $5·00.
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
3 29 thstu 2m10 Philadelphia.

REMARKABLE NOTE.

The Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends that he has now constantly on hand

The Stock Lager Beer on Draught.

The most healthy and the best beverage for the weather.

COME AND TRY IT AT
JOSEPH STEPPACHER'S,
5 18 6t[rp] **No. 531 CHESNUT Street.**

THE HARRISON BOILER
A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.

Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.

For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th 2m5p

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use on over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.
Lubricative Packing Company,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
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L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8 6p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM B. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
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MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
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MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
MAKE
CLOTHING TO ORDER,
In the Very Latest Style.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
OFFER
Great Inducements to Purchasers of
Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

UNDER
THE
Continental Hotel,
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CHAS. STOKES & CO.
HAVE
Clothing To Suit All Tastes,
At Very Low Prices.

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DEFY COMPETITION
FOR FIRST CLASS
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No 604 MARKET STREET,
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Prices reduced to the lowest point
A fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. Custom Work made to order at very short notice, in style and durability unsurpassed. [4 30 1m 8p

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CLOTHING !!!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
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PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
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AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

6-4 FRENCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED COATINGS,
FANCY COATINGS,
NEW STYLE CASSIMERES,
With a full line of Goods for
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
From the late Auction sales.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
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PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened at their new Store,
One lot of Silk Grenadines, 62½c. per yard, same as have been sold at 87½c.
Fine all-wool Delaines, 37½ and 45c.
Black all-wool Delaines, 50, 60, and 70c.
Double width black all-wool Delaines, 56, 75, and 87½
Mohair Challies, 25c. a yard.
Plaid Lenos, 33c a yard.
Stripe Poplins for Travelling Dresses, 31½c. a yard.
Plain color Bareges from auction.
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Fine quality French and Scotch Ginghams.
Best quality American Ginghams.
American Prints 12½ and 18¾c. per yard, warranted fast colors.

BLACK SILKS.
Black Silks from $1 25 up to $3 50 a yard.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
Best makes of Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
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Best makes Shirting Linens, Linen Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, and Doylies.
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A large assortment Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Plaid and Stripe Muslins, White Piques, etc.
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A large assortment Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Gloves, a new lot.
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A large lot of Linen Fans, Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Silk Sun Umbrellas, and Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods. 2 4§)

PEARL COLOR
MOUSSELINE DELAINES.
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PEARL COLOR EMPRESS CLOTHS.
AT LOW PRICES, FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.
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TOWELS! TOWELS! TOWELS!

BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

Just received, direct from Europe, several invoices of BATH AND CHAMBER TOWELS, which I have marked down

BELOW USUAL JOBBING PRICES.

Very Good Power Loom Huck Towels, 25 cents.
Heavy Power Loom Huck Towels, 31 and 37½ cents.
Power Loom Towels, extra sizes, 45 and 50 cents.
Medical Huck Towels, 45, 50, 56, 62½ cents.
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Honey Comb Bath Towels, Unbleached.
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REGISTERED DIAPER BATH TOWEL.

This is a new article, very desirable for those who want a soft, thick, absorbent towel.

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Good Bleached Huck Towels, 25 cents.
Better Quality Huck Towels, 31 to 50 cents.
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Fine Damask Towels, 87½ cents and $1·00.
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French Glass Towels, 25 cents.
Fine Glass Towels, 31 and 37½ cents.
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THE LARGEST STOCK OF
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IN THE CITY, SELLING AT
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SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 3 2mrp

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A Full Line, comprising all widths and grades,
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REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
SPRING CLOAKS,
IN CLOTH AND SILK, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

PARIS MADE GARMENTS.—A new opening, at one-half cost of importation.

FINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND CIRCULARS, all at Reduced Prices.

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PLAID LENOS,
STRIPED LENOS,
OF DESIRABLE STYLES, AT LOW PRICES,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE A FINE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS.
BLACK PUSHER LACE POINTS.
BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS
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TWO YARDS WIDE GRENADINES
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
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FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS.
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BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE PERCALES.
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BEST BLACK SILKS, ETC., ETC. [4 12 stuth 5p

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BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS,
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Colored Mousseline Delaines.
AT LOW PRICES, FROM AUCTION.
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Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,
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FROM $6·50 TO $25·00.
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ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE
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Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

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They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

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FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S
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AT REDUCED PRICES,
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First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

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Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.

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